PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,984.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
P. M.				
26th Dec. 1907	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9503
9th Jan.	PERSIA	7981		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	8326
23rd "	CALEDONIA	7558		
30th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	COROMA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6325
16th "	PERSIA	7981		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9503
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6596
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6323
25th "	PERSIA	7981		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to those regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to Colombo at fortnightly intervals sailing at Ports as Vessels

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	9,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Reinefat	24th Jan. 1907.
NILE	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	6,113	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	9,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Solimitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,636	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	6,113	Byrne	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6220	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	9091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	9194	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	29th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Gurrick	9069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	9091	18th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	9194	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 300
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked "Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Parsees, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY
EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Information up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	8,170	Mon.	31st Dec. 11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,930	Thur.	27th Dec. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	8,170	Frid.	28th Dec. 12 noon	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,930 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3023	31st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3020	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825, 2nd Class Rs. 525, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 800 and Rs. 775.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7,588	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 400

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	5596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	5114	24th January.
*+CHINA	5299	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7388	Early April.
+YORKARITA	5,990	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

Messrs. D. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1846, they have a thorough knowledge of the Market, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to fly on export.*

TELEGRAMS: KEYNER, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN *via* SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
*SANDON HALL	Main		25th Dec.	8th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	J. Nagao		8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	S. Ishikawa		22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	F. Fyne		4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Cleared on

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs. a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15 0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15 0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15 0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20 0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25 0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever	25 0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32 0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32 0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever	35 0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35 0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35 0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35 0
The Flat superior movement	35 0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37 0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45 8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS PRESENTS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST MAIL JUST UNPACKED.

LEATHER GOODS:—Chatelaines, Lady's Bags, Purses, Card and Toilet Cases, Belt Cigar and Cigarettes Cases, etc.
BLOUSES:—Readymade Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered,
Table Centres:—Doilies, Shawls, Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos, Pictures, etc.
TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.
ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS
Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 1/32d. to 1s. 4 29/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and waste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, nightmare, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other impoverishment of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, ulcerations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, cancer, open sores, boils, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own make) on the unwary. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Medicine Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 tablets Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZARZOLA. The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Trinis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

25 LONDON ARTISTES 25

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

Mrs. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

A play in four Acts by Hubet Henry Davies.

Exclusive rights by special arrangements with Mr. Charles Frohman.

Wednesday, Jan.	2nd.—	"Niobe."
Thursday, "	3rd.—	"Raffles," The Amateur Cracksman."
Friday, "	4th.—	"The Man from Blankleys."
Saturday, "	5th.—	"Two Little Vagabonds."
Monday, "	7th.—	"His House in Order."
Tuesday, "	8th.—	"All of a Sudden Peggy."
Wednesday "	9th.—	"Leah Kleschna."
Thursday, "	10th.—	"The Country Mouse."
Friday, "	11th.—	"The Sign of the Cross."
Saturday, "	12th.—	"Our Flat."
Monday, "	14th.—	"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday "	15th.—	"The Silver King."
Wednesday, "	16th.—	"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, "	17th.—	"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.

GENERAL SKATING :

5-30 and 9-30 P.M.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS

THURSDAY EVENING : from 6 to 8.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Purveyors by Appointment to

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

The Second Floors of the Company's

FORT ESTABLISHMENT

has been completely refitted and is entirely devoted to this

IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT.

IT IS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH

ELECTRIC LIGHTS & FANS

AND IS APPROACHED BY A LIFT.

THIS DEPARTMENT

comprises all descriptions of utensils for

COOKING & DOMESTIC USE,

ENAMELLED AND ALUMINIUM WARE,

CHINA & GLASSWARE,

FILTERS AND STOVES, ICE BOXES,

SPORTING KIT,

GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

FISHING TACKLE,

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING.

CAMP KIT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is asked to the

LAMP DEPARTMENT,

which contains Lamps for all possible purposes in a great variety of Patterns.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

of the Company is

NOW READY

and copies will be sent free on application.

TREACHER & CO.,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

To MARINE ENGINEER

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,

Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineers," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S., 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 6s. 6d. Post Free.

"APENTA" S.G.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S

LIST OF

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Cavalry in Future Wars. By his Excellency Lt.-General Frederick Von Bernhardi. Commander of the 7th Division of the German Army. Translated by Charles Sydney Goldman, Editor of "The Empire and the Century." With an Introduction by Lt.-General Sir John French, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., Demy 8vo	9 3
1.—The Modern Conditions of War, and their Influence on the Employment and Usefulness of Cavalry. II.—Duties at the Beginning and During the Course of the War. III.—Strategical Distribution of the Cavalry. IV.—Increased Importance of Dismounted Action. V.—The Tactical Leading in Mounted Combat. VI.—The Tactical Leading of Dismounted Action. VII.—Strategical Employment of Cavalry. VIII.—Patrols—Transmission of Reports—Cyclists.	
Artillery and Explosives. Essays and Lectures Written and Delivered at Various Times. By Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations	18 6
Woman and the Motor Car. By Mrs Aria Illustrated	9 3
A descriptive model of the Motor Car, opening and showing the mechanism of a modern Motor Car, is included with the book. "An indespensable volume in every motorist's library."—"Review of Reviews." Puck of Pook's Hill. By Rudyard Kipling. With Twenty full-page Illustrations of H. R. Millar	4 8
The Romantic East, Burma, Assam, and Kashmir. By Walter Del Mar, Author of "Around the World through Japan and India of To-day' Containing 64 full page illustrations from photagraphs	7 14
The Romantic East offers some guidance as to what may be seen during a short tour; and it will serve a useful purpose if it induces those who intend to travel at some future time to mature their plans in the present.	
My Dog. By Maeterlinck. Translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos. Illustrated by G. Vernon Stokes	3 1
The First Annexation of the Transvaal, By Dr. W. J. Leyds, LL. D	18 6
The Civil War in the United States 1861-1865. By W. Birkbeck Wood, M.A., and Major J. E. Edmonds, R. E., with an introduction by Spenser Wilkinson. With Thirteen Maps and Eleven Plans	10 15
Uganda to Khartoum, By Albert B. Lloyd. Life and Adventure on the Upper Nile. With a preface by Victor Buxton, and over Eighty Illustrations from photographs	9 3
Character, or the Power of Principles. By Frank H. Randall. Author of "Psychology," "Your Mesmeric Forces," etc	2 3
The Many-Sided Universe. By C. M. E. The writer's object is to shew how to see the World and man in the two-fold aspect of Science and Religion. The little book takes account of all that science has to tell and brings it into relation with the Christian scheme of salvation. It is calculated to be eminently useful in the hands of a skilful teacher or of a thoughtful student	3 1
The History of the Papacy in the XIXth Century. By Frederick Nielson, Bishop of Aarhus, and formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Copenhagen. Translated, with the help of others, by Arthur James Mason, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 2 Vols	21 0
Race Culture ; or, Race Suicide ? By R. R. Rentoul, M.D	6 2
The author states that the work is "a plea for the unborn," and the giving of more attention to the begetting of a healthy race. It is written for medical and non-medical thinkers; and the causes of degeneracy are discussed in twenty-one chapters, while suggestions are made for the prevention of an increase of degeneracy.	
The Shaver's Calendar. Compiled by F. Sidwick	0 14
"Mr. Punch begs to recommend this original calendar. . . . the very successful result of what must have been a labour of love and much laughter."—"Punch."	
The Future in America. A search after Realities. By H. G. Wells. Author of "Anticipations," "Mankind in the Making," etc	3 0
"This book is one people have long felt Mr. Wells would have to write. . . . The processes of his mind and experience are enthralling."—"Morning Post."	
The Complete Photographer. By R. Child Bayley. Fully Illustrated	6 0
This work is essential to every person who has a Camera.	
My Recollections. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. With Photogravure Frontispiece	5 4
"The Princess Radziwill's 'Recollections' is one of the most charming and fascinating volumes of the kind ever written in the English language. She has the wit and style of the French, and the romantic imagination of the Slav, all the pages of this book are interesting."—"Review of Reviews."	
The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth. A History of the Various Negotiations for her Marriage, By Martin Hume, Author of "The Wives of Henry VIII." etc	2 10
The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots. By Martin Hume. Author of the "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth."	2 10

THACKER & CO., LTD.,

BOOKSELLERS,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,

FITTINGS for all Instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.

TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS, WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. B. Code.

WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,

Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.

STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

For Textile, Flour & other Mills

Contractors to H.M. War Department.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "SCHWARZENFELS," P. Q. Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 27th December, 1906.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 5—12, 1907.

On the Foundation of the Barrows-Haskell Lectureship

DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL,

(President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City,

WILL DELIVER A COURSE OF

SIX LECTURES.

1. SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th :—"Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness." Chairman :—The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie.
2. MONDAY, JAN. 7th :—"The Mystical Element in the Christian Religion." Chairman :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
3. TUESDAY, JAN. 8th :—"The Witness of God in the Soul." Chairman :—Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Bart.
4. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9th :—"The Witness of the Soul to God." Chairman :
5. FRIDAY, JAN. 11th :—"The distinctive Moral Grandeur of the Christian Religion." Chairman :—The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar.
6. SATURDAY, JAN. 12th :—"The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness in a worldwide Kingdom of Christ." Chairman :—Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D., LL.D.

ADMISSION FREE: but RESERVED SEAT TICKETS (a single Ticket admitting to a Reserved Seat at all the Lectures) price Rs. 3 each, will be on sale at Messrs. JAYAKAR BROTHERS, General Merchants, 150-51, Girgaum Road, or at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row, Fort, or at the door of the Hall.

OPENING LECTURE IN WILSON COLLEGE HALL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5th, at 6 P.M.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW.

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,

LUCKNOW.

The school year begins 7th JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors ; to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 28 ; and to fill by Election under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscriber desiring to vote for the elect on of Directors should send in their votes to this Office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH DECEMBER 1906.

NAMES of SUBSCRIBERS who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board :

Mr. A. H. Anthony	Mr. J. S. Johnstone
Mr M. H. Arnott	*Rev. C. Jordan
Mr. L. F. Berkeley	Mr. J. E. Lacey
Mr. Pat. A. Cotton	Mr. John. Mahon
Mr. E. C. Dorey (2)	*Mr M. A. Meades
Mr. R. W. Egerton	Mr. N. G. Mukerji
Mr. H. A. Freitas	Mr. A. E. Silk
*Mr. F. L. Halliday	Mr. A. R. Tucker
Mr. L. Hoogen	Mr. A. P. Whittenberry
Mr. H. Hotstadt	Mr. A. J. Wilson (1)

N. B.—*Directors retiring by rotation.

REWAH STATE CENTRAL INDIA MINERALS.

APPLICATIONS will be received for EXPLORING in Rewah State.

Further particulars may be obtained from the SUPERINTENDENT and MANAGER, Rewah State Collieries, Umaria, C. I. B. N. Railway.

THE SWADESHI MILLS. CO., LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL THE REMAINING DEBENTURES of the above Loan will be paid off at the Company's Office, Naoroji Buildings, Fort, on and after the 29th day of December, 1906.

TATA & SONS,
Agents THE SWADESHI MILLS CO. LD.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

TWO STEAMERS will be RUN DAILY between the 24th and 29th instants (both days inclusive) to the following Timings :—

1ST STEAMER.

Bombay (Mody Bunder) Dep.	7-30 a.m.	Elephanta Dep.	11-15 a.m.
Elephanta Arr.	8-25 "	Bombay Arr.	12-15 p.m.

2ND STEAMER.

Bombay (Mody Bunder) Dep.	4-0 p.m.	Elephanta Dep.	6-30 p.m.
Elephanta Arr.	4-45 "	Bombay Arr.	7-15 p.m.

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

	Rs. a. p.
First Class	1 0 0
Second Class	0 6 0
Third Class	0 2 0

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES

All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS,

LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND SILK MERCHANT,

62, 64, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES—A small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rupee—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. This Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "I find cheap, handy, and most convenient."—Vide Press Opinions. Price—In the Mofussil Rs. 2. In Bombay Rs. 1-8 (Cash only).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

Are Exhibiting a Very Large Stock OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

A Choice Selection of

PRESENTATION SETS & WORKS.

In Various Leather Bindings.

Specimens of the HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP From the Best English Houses are available at REASONABLE PRICES.

CRUSHED TURKEY POLISHED MOROCCO INLAID DESIGNS & HAND TOOLING.

FULL CALF, TREE CALF, HALF CALF, RICHLY TOOLED AND FINISHED.

ENGLISH, LEVANT, TURKEY, SPANISH, FRENCH & OTHER PADDED MOROCCOS.

Dainty Limp English Bindings in Various Shades Beautifully Finished.

HANDY POCKET VOLUMES, PRETTILY DESIGNED AND INEXPENSIVE.

HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CLOTH

GIFT BOOKS

AT ALL PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS. STANDARD SETS. CLASSIC LITERATURE

PRIZES. PRIZES. PRIZES.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR

BOYS AND GIRLS.

AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF

JUVENILE BOOKS.

TOY BOOKS.

PICTURE BOOKS.

RAG BOOKS.

Books Specially Suited for SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

PAY A VISIT TO

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIE JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMATEUR COMEDIAN'S STORY

Face Became Blotchy from Use of Grease Paints—Lower Part was Covered with Red Pimples—Doctor's Mixture had No Effect.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am an amateur comedian. The troupe, during last summer, gave something like three shows a week, and it was necessary for each one to make up his face with grease paints. About the beginning of July my face began to get blotchy and became worse and worse, till at the end of a week the lower part was covered with red pimples. I went to my doctor, who gave me some blood mixture, which I took for about a fortnight without effect. I then purchased some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and used them as directed. After a fortnight's usage the pimples began to dry up; after a month's treatment I was able to brush them off with a soft towel, they having become bits of dried-up white skin. I wish you to understand that I put this eruption down to the continual use of theatrical makeup and the hot weather. A. F. Trotman, 126 Barrows Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1906."

DOCTOR SUGGESTS

Cuticura and it Effects a Speedy Cure.

"My son, when about twelve years of age, suffered from dry scab spots on the head. He had these for some years and several doctors treated him, but without any permanent benefit. We had his head shaved as an experimental remedy, but this proved a failure. At last, one of the doctors suggested the use of Cuticura Ointment, and it gives me pleasure to report that the application of one box effected a cure. Walter Kerr, Woodside, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, April 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Rotwein, 3 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Paper Cover Rs. 2, Cloth Bound Rs. 3. Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nadkarni, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Occupation dated. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a European Firm a competent LEDGER & ACCOUNTS CLERK. Hindu preferred. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials to No. 1493 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W." Care of this Office.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Leading season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commissariat Stables, 194, Ballasis Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is OPEN for Europeans only. Occupies the highest and central position commands excellent views (including Bombay Harbour) Terms Moderate.

MUSIC.—EXCELLENT GUARANTEED TUITIONS in PIANO to beginners and Amateurs. Rates moderate. Apply No. 1351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crapes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 37, Medows Street

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADUEJEE and BROTHERS.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Rs. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraitures, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6825. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. No. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Re. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. Nos. 4, Ch. G. Rd., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reasonable charges once Rupee.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., summarising Cotton Reports during the week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription to subscribers Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Price Current" Office, Fort.—No. 2.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Aviss.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Renfshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,

Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.

MANZANILLA

OLD PUERTO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :

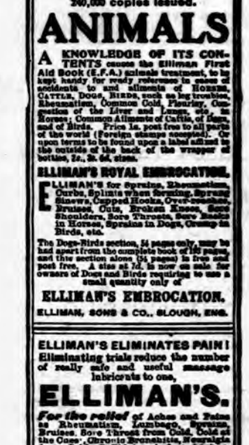
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS,

AND

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.


HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE
ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
120 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS means the Ellimian First Aid Book (E.F.A.) at hand to consult, is to keep ready for ready reference in case of accidents to and ailments of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Birds, such as leg lameness, Rheumatism, Common

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FOR Charges for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 4 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BROOKES.—At his London residence, Clifford J. Brookes, J. P., late of the Firm of Hamilton and Co., Jewellers, Calcutta. (By Cablegram).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HAWKINS.—December 19, at Chicacole, the wife of Sub-Conductor A G Hawkins, P. W. D., of a son.

SAWYER.—December 21, at No. 2, Bartford Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest John Sawyer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOSS—LYDIARD.—December 26, at the Circuit House, Bankura, by the Rev Fr. L. Hagherbeck, S-J., Richard Cecil Moss, P W D., son of H F Moss, Esq., of Ballymack, Co. Dehlo, to Katherine Fandy Clemence, youngest surviving daughter of W. C. Lydiard, Esq., of "The Manor" Bankura, and grand daughter of the late Col. W. Lydiard, B. S. C. English papers, please copy.

PREAR—BIRD.—December 12, at S. Thomas Church, Amraoti, Berar, by the Rev. A. F. O. Warrick, Chaplain of Raipur, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Darling, Chaplain of Perar Gilbert Ashleigh, P. W. D., C. P., the only son of the late Sir John Prear, to Una Florence, the third daughter of Mr G R Bird, Executive Engineer, P W D, Amraoti, late of the U P.

DEATHS.

GILLANDERS.—December 20, at No. 2, Elysium Row, Calcutta, Alfred Heaths Gillanders, Attorney at Law, aged 50, eldest son of the late Wm. Fergusson Gillanders, of Calcutta.

MACANDREW.—December 14, at Simla, Esther Ritchie, dearly beloved wife of Major H. J. M. MacAndrew, 5th Cavalry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 9-10m., 10-24s. Low water, 3-10m., 3-38s.

Gaiety Theatre, New Bandmann Opera Company.

THE GAIKWAR'S DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.—His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, accompanied by H. H. the Maharani and Mr. R. C. Dutt arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Ahmedabad Mail train. Their Highnesses, with Mr. Dutt, left for Calcutta in the afternoon by the G. I. P. Railway.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKWAR'S PRIZE.—His High ness the Maharaja Gaikwar's prize for the best essay on the "Ideal of Indian womanhood and practical suggestions for its realisation" has been awarded to Mr. N. Narayana Swami, a solicitor of Bengal High Court, now employed in the public service of the Mysore State of which he is a native. He has besides written much on many political and social questions of the day.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES IN MAZAGON.—The services held in connection with this Festival at St. Peters Church were of a hearty character. The priests who officiated at the services on Christmas Eve and on Christmas Day were Fathers Nicholson, Biscoe, Langmore and Lord. The musical portion of the services was well rendered and reflected great credit on Father Biscoe who trained the choir. The collections taken at the services were on behalf of the poor of the Parish and the European and Eurasian Relief Fund.

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION:—"His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Gondal, accompanied by his two daughters, paid a visit to the Sassoon Reformatory last Tuesday afternoon and was very pleased with the arrangements and with the appearance of the boys. He spent nearly two hours at the Institution and made minute inquiries into every detail of the management of the school, as also regarding the offence committed by the boys, their punishments, diet, training, medical treatment and particulars after their discharge. This was fully explained to him by the Secretary who also narrated a brief account of the Institution and its objects. The Thakur Saheb after hearing recitations from the boys and witnessed some gymnastic feats performed by them, complimented Mr. K. R. Jagakar and the Superintendant Mr. Thompson on the success of their labour and the proper order and discipline maintained in the Institution."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Beech, Mr F — Halkett Miss A
Blunt, Mr L — Oldnall, Mr E N
Cocks, Mr P — Stanley Rev S A and Mrs
Dicaser, Miss — Wilkinson, Mr A C
Gillett, Mr C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anstruther, Capt, R A — Kepping, Mr T
Barrow, Mr F — Knightley, Mr A P
Cartwright, Mr L W — Low, Mr and Mrs A
Channer, Dr G — Lyall, Mr W H
Cartwright, Mr P C — Muller, Professor O V
Cowell, Mr J L — McLeod, Mr O B
Cossrington, Mr L — Macdonald, Mr G S J
Dyas, Mr and Mrs G W — O'Donnell, Dr T J
Dymond, Miss K — Robinson, Mr J M
Dymond, Mr — Strong, Mr R P W
Macbean, Mr H — Stevenson, Moore, Mrs
Geyer, Mr G R — Selsor, Mr
Hirst, Mr W A and Mrs — Spencer, Capt E W
Hopmas, Mr and Mrs and child — Tweedie, Mr M C
Hutchinson, Mr O G — Tweedie, Mr H D
Hunt, Mr H B — Tweedie, Mrs M C
Johnston, Mr J C R — Warliker, Lt Col D P
Jacob, Mr H F D

FROM BRINDISI.

Clarke, Mr F W — Kolama, Mr K
Goost, Mr J W

FROM PORT SAID.

Corrgan, Dr C — Kiddle, Mr S
Chapman, Doc D P — Seymour, Mr H T
Hitchcock Rev

FOR KARACHI.

Davis Mr W S — Hodges, Mr R W

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "ARMAND BEHIE."

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's. steamer "Armand Behie" to-day from Ballard Pier :—

Mr and Mrs G de Richards and 4 children, Mrs Bos and 3 daughters, Mr Portotis, Mrs Rotiet, Miss Reis, Mrs Campalla, Mr and Mrs Perotin, Mr and Mrs Gorin and two children, Mr Santolini, Mr Hautefeuille, Mr and Mrs Bonnemaison and 2 children, Mr J A Gilroth, Mr J W Gellibrand, Mr H Lowenthal, Mr Schneeberger, Mr de Thiersant, Mr W S Pandya, Mr Dalrwall and infi, Mr J de Courtois, Mr M C Thakerr, and Mrs N Fraser.

For Portsaid.—Mr Arnold Knapp and Mrs Beauchamps.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Tuesday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deat'hs from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazgaon, Tarwadi, Bhoi Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	2	2	84
Same date last year	1	1	90

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazgaon, Tarwadi, Bhoi Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	1	1	77
Total Plague deaths to date	124,142		
Same date last year	1	2	107

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

GREAT GERMAN NAVAL STATION.

Manœuvres in Danish Waters.

London, December 8.—Germany is opening a great naval station at Sonderburg at the entrance to the Baltic Sea. Naval manœuvres are already being held in Danish waters without protest. This acquiescence on the part of Denmark is said to suggest the existence of a treaty with that country. [Sonderburg is the chief town of Alsen, a Baltic island off the coast of Sleswick. Formerly Danish, it became Prussian in 1864. It is 19 miles long and 12 broad, and its area is 121 square miles. Its population is 25,000, almost all Danish-speaking.]

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Culprits Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

London, December 8.—Four men who have been found guilty of complicity in the recent extensive incendiary fires at Croydon, in Surrey, have been sentenced to terms of penal servitude ranging from three to eight years.

SCARCITY OF HUNGARIAN LABOUR.

Government to Organise a Reserve.

London, December 8.—The Hungarian Government will not permit the importation of Chinese coolies, but they have agreed to organise a labour reserve, which will be available in case of strike or some other unforeseen scarcity of hands.

POSTAL UNION CONVENTION.

What It Will Cost Britain.

A PROPOSAL TO THE COLONIES.

London, December 8.—Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Postmaster-General, announces that he is submitting to the colonies a proposal that when the Postal Union Convention becomes operative, the ounce unit in international postage shall apply to Imperial Penny Postage. He estimates that the postage alterations agreed to at the Rome convention will cost Britain £1,90,000 a year.

BRITISH TRADE.

Increase of Imports and Exports.

London, December 8.—The Board of Trade returns show that the imports during November increased by £2,601,934, and the exports by £3,367,013.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Opinion of Dr. Clifford.

London, December 8.—Three or four days will be allotted to the discussion of the Education Bill in the House of Commons next week.

Dr. Clifford, the well-known Nonconformist clergyman, in a letter to the Press, urges that it would be better to lose the Bill altogether than to make concessions recognising the denominational amendments which the House of Lords have introduced in the measure.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS REACH NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, December 6.—The English cricketers arrived by the 'Corinthic.' All are well except Fox, the first wicketkeeper, who sprained his ankle on the way out. They play the first match against Auckland on December 14.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

Australian Team for England Chosen.

Sydney, December 7.—At the annual meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australasia to-night it was decided to send a team to England next June. The team, which will compete in the Davis Cup International competition, and the All England championships, will probably consist of N. Brookes, A. F. Wilding, R. Heath, and Dr. Sharp.

SOUTH AFRICA vs: ENGLAND.

The Result A Draw.

London, December 9.—The South African Rugby football players met a team representing England at the Crystal Palace yesterday in the presence of 30,000 spectators.

The result was a draw, each side scoring a try.

The South Africans were without the services of Stegmann, Mare, and Krige, who had met with accidents.

NEW GUINEA RUBBER.

Sold in Sydney at 4s 4d per lb.

Melbourne, December 6.—Mr. A.C. English, a New Guinea official, who is on a holiday in Melbourne, visited the Secretary to the Department of External Affairs to-day, Mrs English has about 80 acres under sisal-hemp, and he informed Mr. Atlee Hunt that he anticipates making a very good profit out of his venture. He has also a rubber plantation, which, he says, is commencing to give satisfactory yields. During his stay in Sydney Mr English sold his rubber at 4s 4d per lb, which, he says, pays exceedingly well.

SLOT TELEPHONES IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, December 7.—The postal authorities are calling for tenders for 1,000 sets of attachments for slot telephones, in order to alter the instruments so that they can be worked with pennies instead of three penny pieces. From the first of February next all slot telephones will be available at a charge of 1d.

THE "MISSING LINK."

Sydney, December 7.—Prof. Kloatsch, who came to Australia to study the Australian aboriginal type, and who is at present in Sydney, has a decided objection to being called upon to father the absurd statement that a four-footed tribe of blacks has been discovered in the northern part of the continent. He thinks that the report may have had its origin in some imperfectly understood remarks made by him concerning the feet of an aboriginal from Victoria River confined in goal at Port Darwin.

MR. SEPTIMUS S. KERSWELL, of Mannamead, Plymouth, who, in memory of his brothers and sisters, left the residue of his property—worth £ 42,000—for charitable institutions, stated in his will : "It is not right that such should be squandered by wastrels in self-indulgence, but it is hoped that by God's providence it shall be devoted to some practical, useful, good purpose, and be regarded as their footprints on the sands of time."

THE Chinese on the Rand are allowed so much opium, the maximum per month being 2lb. This, a correspondent points out, would suffice to stock an ordinary chemist's shop for a year. Two pounds of opium represent 27,968 good average medicinal doses, and a coolie who obtains the maximum supply is in a position to take a dose every two minutes—that is, if he sits up all night to do it. This maximum is equal to 3 1/2 gallons of laudanum, or about 55 gallons of "paregoric" or a quarter of a million doses of soothing syrup.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

CALCUTTA HOLIDAY MEETING.

Fitzgrafton Beats Mallard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

On the previous days though attendance has been large but owing to the extended spaces on the lawns and vast accomodation available on the stands, the numbers seemed diminished, but to-day being Cup day the immense attendance crowded these spaces, and during races the whole of the stands were densely packed. To-day, if on no previous occasion, the great advantage of a new stand here was fully realised and appreciated on account of the perfect view obtainable of the races all through their progress. This was especially the case with Viceroy's Cup race when all who could secure seats on stand had most interesting view of race and could watch all changing of it with phases of it with accuracy. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliott drove up in State soon after second race, with large party from Government House, and His Excellency was formally received at the entrance to enclosure by the Steward amid cheers of the public.

Among large attendance of fashionable visitors and local society, there was a galaxy of Maharajahs, conspicious among them being Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore and Ulwar. There were also the Maharajas of Murbhunga and Cooch Behar. The executive had a very attractive card, the handicappers having done their work in the various races very creditably. There was again a grief of double chararcter in the opening event for not only did the Favourite fail to run up to expectations, but there were three falls, in one of which, I regret to mention, Whitefoot fell near home and broke his neck, while his jockey P. Morrison has sustained severe injuries to his face and spine and was promptly taken to hospital. The Cup race dwarfed all these events in public estimation. Ever since Amplify was withdrawn from the race a regular stream of money flowed in the direction of Saloon and he has been favourite ever since to the moment of the start for the race. I have ever been staunch in my preference for Fitzgrafton and liked the Master for a place. I have now to retract my opinion of Mallard, but public opinion here based on daily watching the gallops, preferred first Longtom ; then Saloon with Mallard, as the best of Apear's pair. The race was of a most interesting one ; Melsom took Saloon to front, but was closely pressed all through first by Sacristan, then for long space by Lamrock. Hon. Mr. Apcar's pair lay in good position, while others, passed the way for them, and at those home turns when Evans brought Fitzgrafton to front the field was nearly all beaten, and he had race one-quarter mile from home. Fitzgrafton could have won in two or three seconds less time. Previous Viceroy's Cups have been won in good time but out of hotly contested finishes, but Fitzgrafton today proved a grand little horse. He is, by the manner of his winning and Apcar's stable, has achieved a record in the history of the race by running first and second. When Evans passed the scale, on his return there was a tremendous ovation to the owner.

Lord Minto and General Elliott were among the first to congratulate Mr. Apcar on his well deserved success.

The Cup which is one of handsomest ever presented was on view all afternoon in front of the Viceregal box.

PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Lucretia, 7st 12lbs.....Deeble 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Nurse Kitty 11st....Shaldrake 2
Walmsley's Footlight.....C Hoyt 3
Goculdass' and Nanjee's Olga.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Galstaun's Whitefoot 10st 5lbs (fell), Pineal 8st 2lbs carried 8st 7lbs (fell), and Bullseye 7st 6lbs (fell).

Betting.—5 to 4 against Footlight ; 3 to 1 on Olga ; 4 to 1 on Lucretia ; 6 to 1 Nurse Kitty ; 7 to 1 Whitefoot and Bullseye 12 to 1 Pineal and Olga.

The Race.—Lucretia led over the first hurdle and coming to the hurdle in front of the stand Peneal came down ; then Bullseye went to the front followed in order by Olga, Lucretia and Nurse Kitty till at the six furlongs, Bullseye fell and Olga and Lucretia were now leading abreast till the turning for home. Lucretia drew out and though Nurse Kitty challenged in the front stand, Lucretia came away and won by two lengths and a hand ; one and a half length between second and third. Time—4 min. 3 1/5 secs.

The totalisator paid sixty-three on winner, thirty-seven and 47 for places.

Whitefoot fell at the last but one hurdle. P. Morrison, who was riding Whitefoot, is badly hurt, The White pony broke his neck.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook 9st 11lbs.....Southall 1
Bell's Dramatic 9st 11lbs.....Firth 2
Maxwell's Mussette 9st 9lbs.....Murdison 3
Low's Vinolia 9st 0lb.....Fraser 4

Also ran—Prince Moorfield 8st 11lbs ; Saint Michael 8st 11lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Dramatic, fours against Mallinyook, Musette, Saint Michael twelves to others.

The Race.—Musette cut out the work from start hotly pursued by Saint Michael then latter got abreast of former at home turn both were tiring and shortly Dramatic attended by Mallinyook came to front and after good race home. Mallinyook stayed out and won by a short head and two lengths ; one and half length between second and third. Time,—1 min. 16 2/5 secs.

The totalisator paid seventy-nine on winner and seventy-five and fifteen for places.

ECLIPSE PONY PLATE.

Galstans' Claribell 9st 10lbs.....Robinson 1
J D Scott's Ual 9st 3lbs.....Vining 2
Galstaun's Circus Girl 8st 6lbs.....Southall 3
G. R's Veera 9st 13lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran :—Lorette 9st 4lbs, S. S. Late Idlebell 9st 4lbs, Plover 9st, Flo 9st.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Claribell, 2 Veera, 3 S. S. 10 Flo, 12 Circus Girl 20 others.

The Race—S. S. Plover, Wal jumped off in front abreast and shortly S. S. assumed the lead from Wal, Veera while Plover fell back, Flo was lying last all the way ; at three furlongs Wal came at the front and Claribell coming through her field in the straight gradually gained on the leader and catching up in front of the big stand drew out and won by a neck ; two and a half length between second and third and a head between the next two. Time—1 min 32 2/5 secs.

The Totalisator paid sixteen on winner, fourteen thirty-six and twenty for places.

THE VICEROY CUP.

Hon'ble Apcar's Fitzgrafton 9st .....Evans 1
Ditto's Mallard 9st 3lbs.....Vining 2
Maxwell's The Master 8st 13lbs .....Murdeson 3
Dirtmoor's Sainstan II. 9st.....O'Brien 4

Also ran :—Contest 9st 3lbs; Footprint 9st 3lbs, Lamrock 9st 3lbs, Long Tom 9st 3lbs, Clearartist 8st 8lbs, Steinhager 8st 11lb. Saloon 7st 3lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Saloon, 5 to 2 against Fitzgrafton, threes were on Mallard, 6 to 1 Long Tom, 8 Steinhager, tens Sacristan, 11 to 1. The Master, 20 to 1 Lamrock, Clearartist, 30 to 1 Contest, 40 to 1 Footprint.

The Race—They were paraded in front of the stand and soon after Bates marshalled them at the post and sent them away to the beautiful start. They ran dead level for the fifty yards, then Saloon showed out and attended by Fitzgrafton but after they turned the one and a half mile bend, the last named was steadier and Clear Artist went up and joined Talriston in the second place but ere another furlong was covered, Tamrock went up into second place close on Saloon's heels with Sacristan and Clear Artist together next : then Fitzgrafton and Mallard, and there were no further changes in the front ranks till the near half mile. Both Lamrock and Clear Artist fell away and The Master got close upon leaders, Saloon was still leading by half a length ; then from the three furlongs Fitzgrafton began to come up rapidly followed by Mallard and rounding home turn, Fitzgrafton had drown level with Saloon who kept up struggle little longer then Fitzgrafton going strong drew away and came in easily winner by two and half lengths ; two lengths between second and third and half a length between the next two. Saloon fell, to pieces near the second class stand and was passed by Mallard, the Master and Sacrestan. Longtom and last all through time.

The three totalisator paid Rs. 148 on the winner 20 and 15 and 29 for places.

CALCUTTA PLATE.

Galstaun's Paddys Darling 7st 3lbs.....Kaeson 1
Deakin's Meadow Saffron 7st 11lb.....Southall 2
D B Myer's Jolly Abbot 6st 13lbs.....Carring 3
Colonel Desaraja's Red Coral 7st 4lbs.....Manley 4

Also ran :—Blitzen 9st 3lbs, Dulcimer 9st 11lb, Martinque 8st 6lbs, Lady Metal 8st 5lbs (carried 7st 8lbs) ; Palindrome 8st 5lbs, Jubilant 7st 8lbs, Trenayr 7st 7lbs. For sdown 7st 8lbs, Child adopted 7st 3lbs.

Betting :—Even Paddy's Darling 3 against Meadow-saffron, 4 Martinque, 6 Lady Metal 10, Joley Abbott 12 to 20 others.

The Race :—A good start by the Red Coral closely attended by Meadows Saffron cut-out work, with brilliant lying next then at the home turn, Joley Abbott, Paddy's Darling came up to the leaders, and shortly when Meadow Saffron looped all over the winner Paddy's Darling came through in the front of stand and won by two and a half lengths, one and a half length between second and third ; half an inch between the third and fourth. Time,—1min 28 secs.

The totalisator paid 30 on winner, 17. 13, and 23 for places.

PAVILLION PLATE.

Honorable Apcar's Ballark 9st 12lbs,.....Evens 1
Marshall's Kipling 7st 6lbs.....Southall 2
Cecil's The Cingalee 7st (carried) 7st 2lbs .....Oneil 3
Galstaun's Dirty Boy 7st 4lbs .....Meison 4

Also ran :—Sainte Marquise 7st 4lbs, Nightingale 7st 10lbs, Trenton 7st 8lbs, Bundook 7st 11b (carried) 7st 2lbs, Lordbayne 7st, Black Duke 6st 11b. (carried) 6st 7st, Insurrection 6st (carried) 6st 18lbs.

Betting :—Evens on Kipling, 6 to 1 Ballark, 8 to 1 others.

The Race—Nightingale closely attended by the Angalee led out from Kipling and Bundook. These kept the front places till six furlongs where Kipling went to the front followed by the Angalee and Nightingale third, then the near home turn, Ballark, who was fourth on the far side, began to improve his position and getting level with Kipling in the straight drew out near the stand and won by one and half lengths ; two and a half lengths between second and third and a neck between the third and fourth. Time—2min 55secs.

The totalizator paid 107 on the winner, 19, 14, and 49 for places. All races were timed by Lund and Blockley's chronograph.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

THE following was the betting on the Viceroy's Cup this morning :—

5 to 2 Mallard.
3 to 1 Fitzgrafton.
4 to 1 Saloon.
6 to 1 Amplify.
7 to 1 Steintager.
12 to 1 Long Tom, Sacristan II, and The Master.
20 to 1 Footprint, Lamrock, and Clear Artist.

A big amount of wagering has taken place since The Trials, Messrs. Champion alone report having laid amongst others the following large bets :—

Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 4,000 Mallard.
Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 1,500 Amplify.
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,000 Sacristan II.
Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,000 Saloon.

There are several wagers of fair amounts against Long Tom at a long price.

All the abovementioned have been backed for large amounts for places.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A GATHERING of somewhere about 60 people slowly wended their way across the Melon Ground to the foot of Sahar Hill yesterday morning to meet the Master of the Bombay Foxhounds with fourteen couple of the "beauties," looking in the pink of condition. For some unaccountable reason, though not infrequently the case at Christmas time, the temperature was rather warm, the atmosphere lacking that early morning bite which always seems to add strength to the chase. In spite, however, of these somewhat adverse conditions, we were treated yesterday morning to distinctly the fastest run so far this season, although the time occupied was only 30 minutes. This half hour, however, was amply sufficient for our horses, owing doubtless to the closeness of the atmesphere. The festivities of this jovial season did not seem to cause many absentees, and it is, doubtless, not incorrect to state that a field of 60 people with the Bombay Foxhounds on the morning, immediately following Christmas Day, consituted a recor l. The brushwood which encircles the Hill at Sahar is always a likely place to find a jackal, and yesterday morning was no exception to the general rule. Moving round the hill, hounds were soon seen going away with a hot scent on the far side, and it was necessary for everybody to sit down and ride hard if they were anxious to see the fun. Crossing a small piece of Melon Ground, we were immediately going at great speed over the splendid line of rice fields in the Bomanwadi valley, and those horses which were at all short of work took no little keeping in hand. On reaching the village of Bomanwadi, however, there was a slight check, which was doubless due to the Jackal not having dared to face the village, as when Payne cast his hounds to recover the scent, they swung off sharp left-handed, taking us over another long tract of paddy, some few of the banks requiring our horses to really stretch themselves to get over them satisfactorily. Straight across the Andheri Road, without the sligtest hesitation, went the flying pack, carrying the line through a very long mango tope on the far side, through which it was only with a certain amount of difficulty that it was possible for the horses to keep pace with the hounds, as the trees in the tope were very close together, necessitating the greatest care if an accident was to be avoided. Continuing on in the direction of Marole Hill, some of the field in a very pardonable endeavour to find more open country shaped their course to the left, but as bad luck would have it hounds turned to the right, and many a crafty rider only saw them again by chance, some not at all. Working past Marole Hill by the Caves the hounds seemed to run with increasing speed, their music echoing through the woods of Goregaum, but a very few were really able to see what hounds were doing. At one time one had hopes of the chase being carried on as far as Malad, but the jackal getting doubtless very tired, doubled back for about a mile and was finally killed on the summit of a big hill close to the hut of a native cultivator, where he had evidently hoped he might hide from his pursuers. His having run back this mile or thereabouts enabled a number of people to be present at the kill. Had he not done so they could never have hoped to have seen the obsequies, as the pace for the final ten minutes or so had been simply furious, and it was only those, mounted on the fastest horses and fortunate enough to strike sufficiently open country in which to gallop, who could expect to live with hounds at all. It was a grand morning's sport, and everybody indeed should be most grateful to the Master for affording us this extra day.

Hounds meet on Friday next, and let us hope we may have as good a morning's gallop as we enjoyed yesterday.

JACKAL.

PUNJAB POLO TOURNAMENT.

Second Round.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 26.

In the Polo Tournament on Monday, 12th Cavalry met the 25th Cavalry.

1st Chukker—The 25th started with a rush and began attacking at once, Baird defending well. The 12th had to hit out several times and were kept hard at work. The 25th were on the attack at the end of the Chukker. Score:—25th Cavalry, 1 goal ; 12th Cavalry, nil.

2nd Chukker—The 12th got away and scored a subsidiary. Score :—25th Cavalry, 1 goal ; 12th Cavalay, 1 subsidiary.

3rd Chukker—The 25th resumed the attack and the 12th had to hit behind. Score :—25th Cavalry, 1 goal ; 12th Cavalry, 1 subsidiary.

4th Chukker—The 25th still pressed and the 12th again hit behind. Score :—The 7th Lancers, 1 subsidiary ; 32nd Lancers, 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries.

4th Chukker.—A fine run by Gretton secured 1 goal. The 7th eventually got a subsidiary. Score:—7th lancers, 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries ; 32nd Lancers, 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries.

5th Chukker—The 32nd kept hard at it and a long shot by Pollok scored them a goal. The 7th then pressed and a dashing bit of play got a subsidiary. A play continued at the 32nd end and Hume hit a long goal. The 7th kept up the attack and scored another goal. Score :—7th Lancers, 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries; 32nd, 2 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

6th Chukker—The 32nd attacked, but Hume defended well. Some midplay and then ended game. Final Score :—7th Lancers, 3 goals, 3 subsidiaries ; 32nd Lancers, 2 goals, 2 subsidiaries. The Teams—7th Lancers : Williamson, Captain Carnegie, Gretton and Hume (back) ; 32nd Lancers : Hogg, Pollok, Captain Green, Captain Keogh (back). Umpires.—Major Vaughan and Captain Rivett Carnac.

3RD HUSSARS VERSUS SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

1st Chukker —The 3rd pressed for a moment and Anderson came down and secured a goal for the Seaforths. The 3rd then rushed the ball down, but Buchanan carried it back again. Laverton then put in some useful work till Anderson riding Tylden Wright hit a near side goal. Score :—Seaforths, 2 goals ; 3rd Hussars, nil.

2nd Chukker.— The 3rd kept it going and scored a goal. The 3rd then rushed it down, but the Seaforths retaliated quickly and scored a subsidiary, shortly followed by a goal. Score :—Seaforths, 4 goals, 1 subsidiary ; 3rd Hussars, 1 goal.

3rd Chukker—The Seaforths forced the game and scored a subsidiary ; a smart run then got. The 3rd, a subsidiary.

4th Chukker.—A real good Chukker. The 3rd continued attacking and scored a subsidiary. The Seaforths eventually put up a subsidiary and ended the Chukker with another goal. Score :—Seaforths, 5 goals, 3 subsidiaries.

5th Chukkar—The Seaforths had all the best of it. Score :—Seaforths, 5 goals, 3 subsidiaries ; 3rd Hussars, 1 goal, 3 subsidiaries.

6th Chukker—The Seaforths continued on the offensive for the remaining 46 seconds. Final score :—Seaforths, 5 goals, 3 subsidiaries ; 3rd Hussars, 1 goal, 3 subsidiaries. Teams—Seaforth Highlanders, Anderson, Maclachan, Capt Buchanan and Capt Carden (back) ; 3rd Hussars, Dobie, Losey, Capt Laverton, Lyedean, Weight (back). Umpires : Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Capt. Rivett Carnac. Score—Seaforths, 4 goals, 2 Subsidiaries ; 3rd Hussars, 1 goal, 2 subsidiaries.

Teesdale's pony slipping up then deprived the 25th of their defence and let the 12th over their line without result. Score :—25th, 1 goal ; 12th, 1 subsidiary.

6th Chukker, 12th had the best of it. At first some sticky play resulted in a goal. Score—25th, 1 goal; 12th Cavalry, 1 goal, 1 subsidiary.

6th Chukker—Final score :—25th 1 goal, 11th, 1 goal, 1 subsidiary. Teams.—12th Cavalry, Wilson, Captain Hesketh, Lieutenant Col. Smith (back), Capt. Baird (back) ; 25th Cavalry, Tyrell, McConaghey, Niven, Teesdale (back). Umpires : Capt. Price and Tylden Wright.

6TH LANCERS vs. 32ND LANCERS.

1st Chukker—The 7th began pressing and very soon scored a subsidiary. A fine run by Gretton ended the Chukker, in which a broken ball spoilt his shot at goal. Score :—7th Lancers, 1 subsidiary ; 32nd Lancers, *Nil.*

2nd Chukker—The game alternated for some time and both the teams looked as if they might score. At the end of the Chukker, the 7th were on the offensive. Scores :—7th Lancers, 1 subsidiary ; 32nd Lancers, *nil.*

3rd Chukker—The 32nd pressed Hard and after repeated efforts scored a goal by Hogg. They then ran down again and scored a subsidiary, quickly followed by another subsidiary.

TOLLYGUNGE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Single Harness Horses over 15 hands :—
Mr. Palmer's My Lord 1
Mr. Kader Khan's Nawab Bahadur 2
Mr. Bannerjee's Lion—commended shift.
Single Harness Horses under 15 hands.
Colonel Dobson's Golden Bells..... 1
Mr. Galstaun's Sir Charles..... 2
Single Harness Horses under 14-1.
Major Lloyd Tone's Cheriton Model 1
Mr. Palmer's My Lady 2
Double Harness Horses.
Lord and Lady Balty 2
Mr. Rodocanachi's Dandy Dick 3
Tandems.
Mr. Palmer's My Lady and Lady Doris,
Best turn-out 15 hands.
Mr. Palmer's My Lord,
Best turn-out under 15 hands,
Mr. Butler's Distinction
Best turn-out under 14-1
Mr. Palmer's My Lady,
Hunters—Heavy-Weight.
Mrs. Paris' Great Heart..... 1
Dr. Forsyth's Corydon 2
Light-Weight.
Captain Holder's Lord Harry..... 1
Mr. Gresson's Never More..... 2
Hacks over 15.
Mrs. Paris' Great Heart and Mr. Prophits Nugget.
Ladies Hacks.
Dr. Forsyth's Greyman 1
Mr, Collen's Keldare 2
Hacks under 15.
Mr. Ernst Hansen's Postdam 1
Mr. Prophet's Spicer 2
Hacks 14-1.
Mr. West's Santoy 1
Mr. Hamilton's Goughey 2
Hacks,—Arabs.
Mr. Scott's Secunder 1
The Viceroy's Newminister 2
Hacks,—Countrybred.
Messrs. Daunt and Cresswell's Gaze 1
Hacks,—Light-Weights.
Mr. Gresson's Never More 1
Mr. Collen's Kildare 2
Polo Ponies,—Waters.
Major Hobson's Emerald.
Arabs.
Major Hobson's Hapur 1
Jumping horses.
Mr. Mackenzie's Bengal..... 1
Captain Pritchard's Young Pootess..... 2
Jumping horses, 14-2 and under.
Major Brooke's Top Sail 1
Mr. Howard's Smuggler 2
Best Hunter.
Mrs. Paris' Great Heart..... 1

Lady Minto was present and Lady Ruby Elliot took part in the driving competitions, but the Viceroy was unable to attend. At the conclusion Lady Minto presented the prizes.

MADRAS POLO TOURNAMENT.

Final Match for the Venugopal Cup.

THE GOLCONDA'S WIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 26.

The final match in the Venugopal Cup Polo Tournament was played at Government House, Guindy, Madras, between the Golcondas and the 30th Lancers. The game was watched by a large crowd of spectators including Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, Lord Wenlock and Colonel the Hon'ble R. T. Lawley. The play was a very fast one all through, but the Golcondas were a better team and the issue was never in doubt.

FINAL SCORE.

Golcondas 14 goals, 7 subsidiaries.
Lancers 5 goals, one subsidiary.

The Cup was presented to the winners by Lady Lawley. His Excellency the Governor in a short speech said that the Cup was presented by Raja Venugopal in 1899, and as the Golcondas had now won it three times, it became their property. Rajah Venugopal had, however, with his usual generosity, agreed to present another Cup and he asked those present for three cheers for the Rajah, which he led himself.

THE YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next :—

"A" Class Handicap Race.—Course No 8. From Committee Vessel round south Karanja Buoy, round mark boat at Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel leaving them all to Starboard, thence round north Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel. Length of course 11·7 miles. Start 3-25 p. m.

"B" Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 11 reversed. From Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, round North Karanja Buoy, thence Committee Vessel, leaving all marks except Committee Vessel at finish to Port Length, of course 8·8 miles. Start 3-30 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Course No. 4. From Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, round mark Boat at Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to Starboard. Length of course

AN INVESTMENT.

Pure Wool Clothing is the soundest investment possible, for the return secured is certain—comfort and health. To wear shoddy or cotton mixtures is to plunge into rash speculation, alluring on account of its initial cheapness, but bound to bring disaster eventually in the shape of ruined health.

FOR NOTHING !

We send you free of charge on application samples of any of our celebrated "LALIMLI" Pure Wool fabrics. They include Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume Cloths, besides Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.

ADDRESS: DEPT. G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

PRICES BEYOND COMPARE.

In point of Beauty and Cheapness OF OUR

X'MAS AND **NEW YEAR CARDS** and CALENDERS, nobody can beat us.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
56 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS.

18 Tools ingeniously combined in 1, Rs. 3.

J. G. GAJJAR & CO.,
SHAMSET STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

K. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3052.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Pole Pointers, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

A BABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 15 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 8 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bruised Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

STABLERS given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Satisfaction guaranteed in every contract. Correspondence invited.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES COMPANY, LD.
EAST STREET, POONA.
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders;

SPECIALITIES:—
"THISTLE" & "EMPIRE" NOTE, LETTER, & FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

Full Range of Samples, with prices on application.

Carriage paid on orders of Rs. 10 and upwards to Bombay.

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

MARCKS CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO

Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure ?

S. ROSE & Co.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE

for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win. your approval for absolute reliability.

S. ROSE & Co, have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System,

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. Rose & Co.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivors or survivor.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1906.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

THE speech of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as President of the Calcutta Session of the Indian Congress, seems to us to show signs of some critical editing in Bombay. Judging by his past utterances we might have expected the President of this year's Congress to indulge in observations more to the taste of the Bengali Extremists than of the Bombay Moderates. But he carefully abstained from exciting the susceptibilities and mischievous tendencies of the people who formed the bulk of his audience and delivered an address of carefully studied moderation. It is true his remarks concerned the distant rather than the near future and had very little to do with the present. The theme on which he laid most stress was "the right of the Indians as British citizens to govern themselves" and the desirability of persistent agitation with the object of securing official recognition of that right. In Mr. Dadabhai's opinion Indians are entitled to claim all the rights of British citizens by reason of their birthright and by reason of the pledges given to them as "free citizens and natural subjects as if living and born in England" by the grant to the First East India Company of Bombay in 1669. According to the President's view Indians have been "free" and British "fellow-citizens" from the first moment they came under the British flag. The British people would not allow themselves to be subjected for a single day to such an unnatural Government as the one which has been imposed upon India for nearly a century and a half. So why should Indians if they are really "free citizens and natural subjects of Great Britain?" This is precisely the line of argument which Mr. Gokhale adopted in the paper he read before the East India Association and precisely the same reply may be given to Mr. Dadabhai as was given by Lord Reay to Mr. Gokhale. And when the President of the Congress cited the case of Russia and its Duma, our ex-Governor's words forced themselves upon us: "In Russia to a certain extent—you have the same situation as in India—namely that the masses have not been educated; that the masses are not fit to exercise voting power. Not until the masses have been educated can you make the experiment. I should strongly deprecate any attempt to govern India on principles of self-government which apply to a totally different situation—to people who are in a totally different stage of development." No one can accuse Lord Reay of a want of sympathy and friendliness towards the people of this country, yet those were his words and they form the best possible reply to Mr. Dadabhai and a reply which will be endorsed, not only by the Parliament of Great Britain but by the majority of the thinking people of this country.

It is an old cry with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—that the British system of administration is grinding down the people of India by the weight of unjust taxation. Yet impartial critics hold that the debt which India owes to British administration is of great magnitude. It is moreover the best Colonial Administration in the world. And we cannot believe that Mr. Dadabhai in all sincerity would for a moment claim that it would tend to the true interests of this country if all services, departments and details should be in the hands of the people themselves. Such a transfer of power as is here contemplated no sane person cannot honestly assert to be necessary, or even desirable for the progress and welfare of the people of India. Yet the President of the Congress—not seriously, we believe, but with the object of impressing the assembly with the idea of his profound loyalty to India first—stood forth and declared that all taxation and legislation and the power of spending the taxes should be in the hands of the people, that the whole matter is comprised in the one word "self-government" or "Swaraj," as is the case in the United Kingdom. This sentiment is as extreme as the extremists themselves could wish. We can imagine their disappointment therefore on hearing Mr. Dadabhai's following sentences in which he declared that the whole of the present machinery could not be broken up and the right of self-government introduced at once. They think otherwise and would deprecate the observation that the time has fully arrived for a loyal, faithful and systematic beginning to be made towards the placing of all administration in the hands of the people of India so that it might automatically develop into the full realisation of the right of self-government. They would resort to more summary measures if they dare and we think Mr. Dadabhai would have been entitled to more respectful consideration had he given his hearers more clearly to understand that the process must be slow and gradual if the change is ever to take place at all, and that it is not by unconstitutional methods they may hope to acquire even a greater share of the loaves and fishes of office. But he did not. Mr. Dadabhai claimed that the time has actually arrived for carrying out the change he suggested. "Has the time arrived to do anything loyally, faithfully and systematically as a beginning at once, so that it may automatically develop into the full realisation of right of self-government," asked Mr. Dadabhai: "I say,—yes. Not only has the time fully arrived, but arrived long past, to make this beginning. The statesmen of nearly three-quarters of a century ago not only considered the point of making a beginning, not merely made a pious declaration, but they actually passed an Act of Parliament for the purpose. Had that Act been honourably and faithfully fulfilled by the Governments from that time to this, both England and India would have been in the position, not of bewailing the present poverty, wretchedness and dissatisfaction of the Indian people, but of rejoicing in the prosperity of India but in the greater prosperity of England"—which no doubt sounded very well and was much applauded, but in reality is exceedingly absurd.

Brief references to the partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement were followed by a discourse on the desirability of agitation and persisting in agitation with a view to securing what is desired both as regards self-government and any other matter which is considered to be of advantage to the people of this country—incidentally suggesting the creation of a fund for the purpose of furthering these agitations "a large patriotic fund," which it goes without saying will never be raised. In Mr. Dadabhai's opinion there has been too little agitation and Indians should go to Parliament with hundreds and thousands of petitions. But to make these effective India must be united. And on this subject Mr. Dadabhai exclaimed: "Be united, persevere and achieve self-government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague and the scores of millions who are starving on scanty subsistence, may be saved and India may once more occupy her proud position of yore among the greatest and most civilised nations of the world"—as meaningless and futile an appeal as was ever addressed to anybody of men. Neither this generation nor any of several of its immediate successors will see an united India and they may well pray to be spared from once more occupying "the proud position of yore." There are few so credulous as to believe in the possibility of an united India—a thorough political union—even though if may be that by it alone that self-government can be obtained, self-government in which "lies India's hope strength and greatness." As it reaches us, the speech is inocuous enough. It is certainly not brilliant. It must give little satisfaction to the Extremists. It went perhaps a trifle further than Moderates anticipated but as a Congress speech little fault can be found with it. Whatever the further proceedings of the assembly may prove to be no one can accuse the President of having done anything to excite angry passions or to incite expressions of disloyalty.

OIL IN AUSTRALIA. THE importation of one million pounds' worth of kerosine into Australia every year has led to an agitation in Melbourne to found an oil industry in Australia itself and, with so large imports, the Commonwealth should find it a paying item of the country's wealth. The only thing standing in the way is the fact that Australia cannot show any fields and careful exploration must come before the attainment of the desires of those who are endeavouring to inaugurate the indigenous supply. Exploring for oil, however, is not so difficult a matter as exploring for solid minerals. The oil expert judges by the formation of the land and has other signs by which to work, and these are not lacking in Australia. The reason that oil has never been properly exploited there would seem to be the half-heartedness of those who have made occasional attempts to find a supply. As a rule the conditions favouring the boring of artesian wells for water are unfavourable for oil, but at Roma in Queensland a well is giving promise of becoming oil-bearing. Sunk to a depth of four thousand feet it suddenly yielded a flow of gas which was utilised, for some time, for lighting the town. The gas was followed by water and this is gradually becoming more and more impregnated with oil so that it is not impossible that the oil which formed the original gas may in time give a continuous flow. There is a general idea that unless a natural spring of oil is found producing at least some gallons per day, there is nothing to denote the existence of oil in the vicinity in any quantity. But this is not necessarily the case, and if such a phenomena were alone accepted as proof, many of the oil-fields of the world would be lying idle to-day. A natural spring of oil is rare, except in those countries where petroliferous horizons are found in the older formations which are contorted and fissured in such a manner as to allow the oil to find its way to the surface. But in those countries where the oil is confined to the comparatively horizontal and undisturbed tertiary rocks, such a spring is an exception. Direct indications of oil are rare and even the discovery of surface signs does not imply that a boring will yield oil, for a film may be formed by percolation, through fissures, from a field some miles away. As an instance of the difficulty of locating the site for the boring it may be mentioned that though the Russian oil-bearing area on the Caspian covers some hundreds of square miles the productive zone is limited to ten square miles at Baku. In Western Australia some attempts were made by a local company to obtain oil in the South-western district. Most encouraging indications were encountered, but owing to lack of capital, and the inexperience of those engaged in the enterprise, the undertaking was foredoomed to failure. It is worthy of note that the surface indications and the country passed through in these operations bear a striking resemblance to those of the Texas fields. What is needed is careful organisation by a company with sufficient capital to bear the cost of exploration under the guidance of experts. There would seem to be little doubt that there are petroliferous areas in Australia and it will be a good day for the Colony when they have been located and brought into service.

THE CURE OF LEPROSY. With so many thousands of lepers walking the highways and byways of India, it is good to know that it is possible that the disease may some day be extinct. That day we fear, is far distant, however. An interesting story appears in the New York *Sun* on the treatment of leprosy. It is stated that there are indications that the disease, which has existed in Louisiana for 130 years, will be completely extinct in a few years. "While there have always been Catholic priests and sisters willing to minister to the lepers, even at the risk of their lives," says the journal, "the change in the attitude of the public in Louisiana toward the Lepers' Home and towards leprosy is the result of careful study of the disease in Louisiana during the last half dozen years. This has accomplished a great medical victory, it has shown that there is no danger of the transmission of the disease with proper precautions, that it can be held in check, and finally—this discovery has been made within the year—that it can be entirely cured, except in its last stages." Referring to the method of treatment, it is stated that for ten years the physician tried arsenic, Fowler's solution, cod-liver oil, chaulmoogra oil, and strychnine. The last two combined produced the best results. But these alone would not suffice, and the physicians found the best treatment one of nutrition. The patients were accordingly required to take hot baths, daily to eat plenty of wholesome food, and to spend as much of their time as possible in the open air. In 1904, ten years after beginning these experiments, the home was able to announce that it had cured the first case of leprosy. "Such is the difference of results between the fear and the brutal treatment of the leper on one hand and the intelligent and scientific treatment of the disease on the other," adds the journal. "Louisiana has accomplished in a few years the task, heretofore believed impossible, of crushing out the disease."

A BALLOTING MACHINE. TO-DAY machinery has to do half the thinking for the operator. In the wake of the automatic cash register which does everything except calculate interest comes the ballotting machine, the invention of a Mr. Dall of Dunedin, New Zealand. There is no doubt that the old fashioned voting paper has survived longer than it should, and many attempts have been made to find a substitute. An American invented one machine, but it costs £200 to construct per unit and its weight, which is about a quarter of a ton, makes it practically useless. Mr. Dall's invention can be made for less than £20 and weighs but a few pounds so that its adoption may come in the near future. The principle is very simple, being an adaptation of the cash register with an additional contrivance for preventing the voter recording more votes than those to which he is entitled. In actual use the machine would be placed in a small compartment in charge of a man, who, however, would be screened or partitioned off so as to be unable to see how the electors vote. The presence of a functionary is necessary in order that he may touch a little lever and so reset the machine after each elector has voted. The elector on entering the polling booth would claim his privilege of voting. The returning officer, on finding his name on the roll, would give him a stamped ticket to sign. The signature written, the returning officer would number the tickets in accordance with the voter's number on the roll, and it would then become a ticket of admission to the machine room. Collected by the man in charge there, it would be dropped into some suitable receptacle, and preserved as a check against dual voting or other malpractices. The voter would thus enter the secret machine apartment, press the stops he desired, and pass out to give place to the next. The present system of counting is exceedingly cumbersome and entails great delay in the issuing of results, and, seeing that banks consider counting machines safe the adoption of a ballot counting machine should not be a difficult matter to secure.

THE N. Y K. steamer Bombay Maru left Moji for Shanghai on the 25th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

LORD KITCHENER spent Christmas with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto at Barrackpur

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Alwar, accompanied with Major Kaye the Political Agent at Alwar, has arrived in Calcutta.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48·00 miles open) for the week ending 15th December 1906, amounted to Rs. 7,247, being an increase of Rs. 3,879 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st January to 15th December were Rs. 188,258, being a decrease of Rs. 23,288.

THE Congress Extremists are nothing if not logical, says a Calcutta paper, which learns that Babu Anath Bandhu Guha, the Secretary of the Mymensingh Peoples' Association, has addressed the following "letter of warning" to Mr. Surendranath Banerjee:—"Is it true that foreign bentwood chairs have either been hired, borrowed or purchased for use in the Congress pavilion? If so, numerous delegates will decline to attend the Congress and to take part in its proceedings. It is the unanimous desire of the people here that these chairs should altogether be removed and other arrangements made by country made chairs, benches or *satanarchies*."

THE development of German commerce in the Persian Gulf remarks a contemporary, is proceeding very slowly, but shippers are feeling their way in the local markets. According to the *Indian Trade Journal* the Hamburg-American steamer "Soveia" completed a tour of the Gulf on the 10th November. Beginning at Bahrein she landed 303 packages, mostly consisting of coffee, matches and piece-goods; and afterwards placed 100 bags of sugar at Bushire and 700 bags at Muhammerah. These consignments do not indicate very large cargoes, but German merchants are patient traders, and they may hope for larger markets in the course of time. The "Sicilia" which was also in the Gulf in October and November, tried an experiment in shipping pilgrims. She embarked a hundred of these at Bahrein for Suez on the 2nd November, but the rates of passage money are not given. The Hamburg-American Company, having secured a subsidy from the German Government, will continue running some of its smaller steamers to Southern Persian ports, but any great success in trade does not seem probable in the immediate future.

A BARRISTER who ought to have read every line of some legal documents in the law courts lately, but did not do so, explained that he followed the example of the clergyman when reading Daniel iii, with its reference to the "cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music." When he came to the same phrase five verses later, and again another five verses later, the clergyman substituted the words, "the band as before." The Court smiled, says a morning paper, and intimated that it had no objection to a similar method of abbreviation on the part of counsel.

THE *Times* in its extracts from its columns of a century ago, has been giving the figures, day by day of the Westminster election, which lasted fifteen days. The successful candidates were Sir Samuel Hood and R.B. Sheridan, Mr. James Paull being defeated. On the last day of the contest the candidates all received the same number of votes—116 apiece—an unparalleled coincidence in the electioneering annals of Westminster. On the poll closing, Hood and Sheridan were taken "in cars of triumph," preceded "by marrow-bones and cleavers," through the West End, the crowd cheering at the residences of the King, the Prince of Wales, and the leading Whig noblemen. The "Female Patriots of England" were not forgotten in the general rejoicings.

THE current number of the *Hindustan Review* is an eminently readable number. It maintains the traditions of a monthly Review dealing with all topics of Indian interest in a masterly but at the same time moderate manner. The number opens with a short but well written poem on the New Indian Nation by the Rev. C. F. Andrews with whose name and pro-Indian sentiments educated men in India have by this time become fully acquainted. Mr. Lajpat Rai, in his own vigorous manner, discusses on Indian Patriotism towards the Empire and he no doubt carries with him the sympathy of all right thinking men, when he begs the British Rulers in India not to drag Indian Patriotism in the myre and to compromise the same by asking them to celebrate what is called the Empire-day. A "Retired Civilian" pleads for More Sympathy between the Rulers and the Ruled and we have no doubt that the suggestions made by him will be carefully pondered over by the educated Indians and well-meaning Anglo-Indians alike. Then follow articles on "Indian Musalmans and Political Progress," "The Swadeshi Movement," "The Punjab Provincial Conference," the continuation of the article on "Hindu Protestantism" and a sketch of the life-work of the late Mr. Viraraghavachariar. In the Topics of the Day, which takes the place of the Last month, we find a critical, but fair and outspoken appreciation and survey of the administration of the United Provinces by Sir James LaTouche, and he comes in for a good meed of praise for all that he has done for improving the educational condition of the Provinces. There follows a brilliant sketch of the life of the President-elect of the Congress. The sketch is embellished with a very good likeness of Mr. Naoroji. After this come a series of discussions on a number of topics. These are followed by Reviews and Notices of Books which form such an important feature of the *Hindustan Review*. The reviewers have done their work well as Hindustan reviewers always do. In a Bird's-eye-view of Calcutta, the Review gives all that a visitor to the Metropolis during the Congress week will require to know. We are glad to note that this feature of giving a Bird's eye-view of the important towns where the Congress Sessions are held started in 1908 is steady kept up and this forms an important feature of the December Hindustan Review of each year. The inevitable "Kayastha World," in which also there is much that is useful and instructive, closes the Review. On the whole, we would commend the Review to the careful consideration of all educated men; the December copy of which is priced at Re. one possibly to meet the extra cost of the Portrait.

CURRENT EVENTS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

THE CHRISTMAS EXODUS. SINCE I wrote last week, there has been a large exodus from Bombay. All the important Congresswallas left for Calcutta on Saturday by special train and, judging from the telegrams, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had quite a triumphal progress. Then a very large number of mere ordinary people have seized the occasion to be off to the Hills, where they will find it mighty cold I guess. Personally, I find Bombay so pleasant and attractive at this time of the year, that I have not been able to tear myself away. From now till the end of March, Bombay is just about as pleasant a place to stay in as one can well imagine, whatever jealous individuals from other parts of India may say. It is not too hot and not too cold, and there is plenty to do. The harbour is looking lovely and those who are wise will take a bunder boat and go sailing upon it. They should start about 5 p.m. and sail quietly down beyond the Colaba light. Malabar Hill will unfold itself before them; there the sun will dip, and the great waterway lie silent under a cloud of fiery red: than that will vanish and the waves become silvery in the moonlight, and this voyager will say:—This is not the least lovely place in the world.

MR. SCOVELL'S YACHT. TALKING of sailing I had the good fortune to spend last Saturday afternoon in the company of our foremost Anglo-Indian Yachtsman,—I refer to Mr. Scovell. He was good enough to take me down to Tank Bunder to see and admire the yacht he is building there, in which he proposes to negociate many seas. She is a very handsome craft, designed by Fyfe of Fairlie, and she has now been almost a year in the building. She is to be launched on the 15th of January and it will be an event of very great importance. She is over 100 tons and the achievement of gradually building together so large and so perfectly finished a yacht far exceeds anything hitherto attempted in the East. Mr. Scovell has been fortunate in having kind friends who have kept a watchful eye on the work as it progressed; but the real credit of this very excellent performance rests with a native mistry, who never saw a yacht put together before, and has nevertheless turned out a boat which, for excellence of workmanship, may challenge comparision with the best English yards. I have mentioned this mistry, because I know how very grateful Mr. Scovell feels to him, and because there may be some of my readers who may wish to build a yacht and, if so, this is the very man of them. Mr. Scovell hopes to sail for England about the middle of March, if he can get the yacht ready in time. If not, it will be too late and the voyage must be postponed.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION. I WISH to enter a solemn protest against two inflictions to which I am at present subjected, and I mention them together as they are equally a nuisance. In the first place I object to having my writing table lettered with post-cards and stamped envelopes from Justices of the Peace who desire to become members of the Corporation. The thing is become quite a nuisance. I have been solicited for votes by numerous gentlemen, whose names I am in many cases quite unacquainted with. Much the neatest invitations have so far come from Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. But one and all, I have consigned them to the waste paper basket, including a confidential circular. This latter puts forward sixteen names and requests me to plump for them. Judging from this circular the Hon Mr. Ibrahim seems to be still sitting on the fence. Some of the names in the list command my approbation, but "there are others"! It comes as news to me that external political considerations are introduced into Corporation discussions, though, after all, it is not very surprising when one considers what nonsense is at times talked in the Council Hall. There is, however, apparently a fight on the tapis and its seems to be Sir Pherozeshah and party against the world. May the best lot win is the wish of the visitor. If any gentleman will assure me that his endeavour will be to curtail Municipal oratory, to expedite the laying of the Tram lines, and to secure a decent supply of water in the many flats on the Bunder, he may count on my vote.

ANOTHER NUISANCE. THE other nuisance is also an interference with my right of private choice. I felt the thing first somewhat sharply on the nose, when I was struck by a rather hard blue pamphlet on that organ. The thing took place opposite Watson's Hotel and the pamphlet advertised the wares of an adjacent native tailor. Of course I like to have the good things of this earth brought to my notice like everyone else does. That is no reason, however, why we should be made cock-shines of for small boys, hired by this enterprising tailor to advertise his alluring bargains. It seems to me also that the whole thing is almost as serious a waste of money as the sending of hundreds of reply post cards to me by Justices of the Peace. I never read the tailor's advertisements and I throw the reply post-cards into the waste paper basket, and it is all an awful waste of paper and stamps.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY. SINCE I wrote last, the Bandmann Company has made its debut. They appeared in the "Dairy Maids" on Saturday and on Monday in "The White Chrysanthemum." I have never seen two more feeble pieces. The "Dairy Maids" bears a distant resemblance to "Three Little Maids," and "The White Chrysanthemum" suggests "San Toy" and "the Geisha" I do not mean to malign such a piece as "San Toy" by this comparison, for the resemblance is of the faintest. I was not in the least disposed to be critical on Saturday night; one could not very well be, when one remembered that the company had only come off the ship the day before and had been working like slaves all Saturday. It is the plays and not the players that I blame. On Saturday night it appeared that Mr. Ellis scored the only real success of the evening. I have not the pleasure of Mr. Ellis's acquaintance, but I saw him some months ago as principal comedian of the Bandmann "B" Company and I was very much impressed. One knows, of course, that one ought to mind one's own business, and yet I cannot help suggesting that Mr. Ellis is not given half enough opportunity of amusing us. The lady, who is known as 'Georgie' to the *jeunesse doree*, is back again and is just the same as ever. The same smiles, very delightful ones, and the same flying trips across the boards, extremely graceful. There is no doubt that Miss Corlass generally has the best things in the piece, and that she knows very well what to do with them.

After seeing the "Dairy Maids" and "The White Chrysanthemum, I am reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion that the company is without a successor to Mr. Harry Cole of much regretted memory. Mr. Cole's sphere was, perhaps, somewhat narrow, but within it he took a lot of beating and, as a comic singer, he was quite at the top of the tree. If one is to judge by the first two performances, the present company is without a comic singer. And yet I think I discern in Mr. Johnny Osborne great possibilities. I believe, if he had a part to suit him, he would be quite as funny as Harry Cole. He has so far only sung one comic song and as he truly remarked—"This is a rotten song." As far as the principals go, the company is vocally inferior to the last one, but to my thinking this chorus sings better than the other. Considering the very few rehearsals they can have had, the chorus both sang and acted extremely well, and there was at least one familiar face among them. I could only discern two contralto voices and it struck me they did their work admirably.

DETERMINED TO SPEAK STRAIGHT. I HAVE devoted a good deal of space to the Bandmann Company, though certainly not more than they deserve. If I have been somewhat critical, it is because I have made up my mind to speak straight about the various entertainments that come to Bombay. It is therefore only right to add that the *tout ensemble* of these performances is so very pleasant that everyone, who can, ought to go to the Gaiety Theatre and enjoy the very excellent fare provided by Mr. Bandmann, and his indefatigable Lieutenant Mr. Warwick Major. I understand that Mr. Major has a great deal to do with the general success of each performance, but, of course his special department is the music. As musical director he deserves our best congratulations, for the band, for this benighted East, is very good indeed, and the chorus es are very well drilled. I am not on the free list but am nevertheless a constant patron, and if I might venture a bit of advice, I should suggest handing the good things round a bit. How Miss Georgie Corlass can be expected to bear the lion's share of the work night after night and still retain her wonderful vivacity and brightness, is a thing I cannot understand.

So much for the players, and now just a word or two about the audience. I must first of all start with a 'grumble' as 'Georgie' would say. I think it is the very greatest mistake to admit two extremely dirty individuals, decidedly the worse for liquor, into the stalls, and yet this is what happened on Monday night. I am glad to say that this is only the second time in ten years that I have seen such a thing in Bombay, but I sincerely trust it may be the last. Not only were these persons very dirty to look upon, not only were their demeanour and language most unpleasant, but apparently they had not paid for their seats. I say this because they were several times asked for their tickets and produced none. I certainly think the patrons of any part of the theatre ought to be protected from this sort of thing. But for this, the audience was really splendid. Singularly enough Malabar Hill and the residents of the more expensive flats were conspicuous by their absence. But as I have had occasion to point out before, the richer Europeans in Bombay are the very worst supporters of any attempt to lighten our somewhat dull existence. I do not think it is at all to their credit. Fortunately for Mr. Bandmann and others, there is a very large public in Bombay only too anxious to lend their support to so good a show.

THE MOTOR TRIALS. IT seems a great pity that the Motor Union have allowed their annual trials to fall through and it looks as if the wheels were not running very smoothly. Surely it is scarcely possible to imagine a greater mistake than to advertise trials and keep on advertising them, and then, without any apparent reason to throw them up. I hear of at least one firm which had incurred an expenditure of several hundreds of pounds with a view to these trials. Rumour has it that the question of the inclusion or exclusion of the trade is at the bottom of the difficulty. If so, I venture to say that neither the Union nor the trials can do without trade representation. The Union itself was started by a gentleman closely identified with the trade and owes its existence to him. So also, if the trials are to be of any real value in ascertaining the best type of car, then the various firms must be not only allowed but encouraged to enter. Another good thing would be for the European members of the Union to recognise that they form a small and insignificant portion of it. From all I can hear they are rather inclined to over-estimate their own importance.

THE SKATING RINK. THE public owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to Mr. Soundy for reintroducing this excellent form of amusement and exercise. I have not yet taken the preliminary slide, but I have watched many others do so, and so long as you can keep your skates on, it does not seem to be a very dangerous affair. The reason why so many people fall through their skates coming off is that they do not wear the proper sort of boots. You cannot skate in dancing pumps, for example. The Thursday afternoon Club Sessions are a great success. But why Sessions? Is not the word painfully suggestive of unpleasant falls?

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 22.

Saidoo, the notorious outlaw who had murdered four men and escaped from the Cambay Jail in January last was shot dead at last this morning at Dholka where he had gone to plunder the Government treasury kept at the Mamlatdar's Katchery. It is said that he and his accomplices had concealed themselves behind the Katchery watching the sentries and sepoys going to sleep.

At about 1 a.m., police constable Chirag Ally happened to go out when he saw Saidoo concealed and called upon him. He did not give a proper reply but abused the constable whereupon a struggle arose between them and Saidoo aimed his gun at the constable. He jumped, and while attempting to snatch it away two of his fingers were blown away. On hearing the report of the gun, the sentry came out and seeing the constable in danger and shouting out that Saidoo had been caught, fired and shot the man dead. Mr. R. Boyd, Acting Superintendent of Police, has proceeded to-day to Dholka. It is a matter for surprise how Saidoo came into Dholka, for the police have been looking for him for the last twelve months and a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for his arrest. It is said that he had his four accomplices and a camel with him, standing outside the Katchary.

The Gujrat College board met yesterday to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of Prof. Jamsedji Edulji Daruwalla, B.A., B.Sc. Professor of Mathematics, and Prof. Balkrishna P. Dalal, Professor of Science, who sent in his resignation this month. Mr. G. G. Panse M. A. and Mr. Shakalchand J. Shah M. A. were appointed respectively.

The following gentlemen have been elected for the ensuing Social Conference to be held at Calcutta:—Mr. Ramonbhoy Mahipatram B.A., L.L.B., Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Mulchand Advaresi Shah B.A. L.L.B., Mr. G. A. Patile, B.A. L.L.B., Mr. Thakorlal H. Desai, Mr. Gatulal Gopilal B.A. and Mr. Virmitra Bhimrao, M.A.

Mr. R. Knight, our popular Sessions Judge, is appointed Judicial Commissioner, Sind. He joins his new appointment in next month.

The cold weather is setting in but the health of the city is very unsatisfactory. Fever is very prevalent at present.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA C. I., DECEMBER 20.

The Mayo College at Ajmer having been closed for one month from the 17th instant owing to the Christmas vacation after the half yearly examination, H. H. the Heir-apparent Dulipsingji Sahib and his brother Bharatsingji Sahib of Maltan have returned here on Sunday last. They were accompanied by their guardian Thakur Metabsingji and Private Tutor Mr. Chandra Kishore B. A.

The Banswara Princes also returned to day from Ajmer and went to their capital.

Plague has unfortunately broken out at Jaora and Rutlam and people are leaving for the open places. It is very sad that Malwa is infected with this fell disease after enjoying immunity for some considerable time.

The town of Sailana is in fear of being infested as people have much connection with Rutlam owing to trade business.

The cold has increased of late and two days ago there was slight gale in the evening followed by a few drops of rain (mavtha) at night.

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Scindia of Gwalior, Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Bhopal and the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Datia will attend the Durbar at Agra during the Amir's visit.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a local newspaper of the 21st instant I happened to read a paragraph headed "Drowned in a Cesspool." The paragraph states that on a Wednesday afternoon three Hindu boys were playing on the trap-door of a Municipal Cesspool in Ferguson Road, when the lid give way and they fell in; that they remained in the pit till late in the evening and when taken out they were found to be dead that an inquest was held on the bodies by the Coroner and that a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Now sir, the three boys have lost their lives while playing on the trap door of a Municipal Cesspool. Is it not that these trap-doors are made of cast iron, thick, and well fixed in the manholes of Cesspools. People sometimes walk over them. If so how could a trapdoor give way under the weight of three boys of about four years old? Either the lid must have been in a broken state or not properly fixed, otherwise how could it give way. Somebody must be responsible for the loss of life. I think that the authorities concerned should make proper investigations as to whom to hold responsible for the life of these unfortunate boys.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. J.

FURTHER TROUBLE AT PORTSMOUTH.

AN IMPUDENT COUGH.

Arrests and Dismissals.

EXCEPTIONAL DISCIPLINARY POWERS GRANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

There was a recrudescence of trouble at the Portsmouth Naval Barracks last evening. As the new Commander was going his rounds, a seaman coughed obtrusively and was promptly arrested, put in irons, and sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment for inciting to disorder.

All the arms were locked up and one hundred Marines were held in readiness. Several Stokers have been discharged as undesirable.

The Coumander, in addressing the men to-day, declared that he was armed with exceptional powers to enforce discipline.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Commander Galloway at Portsmouth has posted a memorandum expressing confidence in the men's manliness to assist him and Commander Sinclair in making Portsmouth the first Naval depot in the world. He addresses everyone without exception, well knowing the so-called bad characters include many with perhaps" a spice of the devil in them but who would be glad to have him where hard blows are being dealt. He considers every individual in his command specially under his protection to be shielded from injustice.

Preparation for war, he added, was the whole object of their existence and would be touchstone of all his acts.

ECHO OF THE JAPANESE WAR.

Naval Courts-Martial in Russia.

ADMIRAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE TSAR LENIENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Court-martial on Admiral Niebogatoff and 77 officers, who surrendered to the Japanese at Tsushima, sentenced Admiral Niebogatoff and the Commanders of the battleships Apraxine, "Seniavin" and "Nicholas" to death; but in view of the extenuating circumstances and their long and blameless service, asks the Tsar to commute the sentences to ten years in a fortress.

Four have been sentenced to two and four months in a fortress and the rest acquitted.

BOMBAY LINER IN COLLISION.

"City of Agra" Severely Damaged.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Ellerman Liner "City of Agra," bound to Bombay, was in collision in the River Mersey to-day and had a large hole knocked in her side.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Natal and India.

IMMIGRATION VOLUNTARY.

REPATRIATION SUGGESTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

It is officially announced that the first question of the Natal Premier urges the Colonial Conference that there be repatriation for Indians but without stoppage of immigration.

FRENCH CHURCH TROUBLES.

The Pope and the Cardinals.

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Pope, in addressing the Cardinals on the occasion of Christmas Day, said he regretted that he had no good news to give them and wished that he and all the Cardinals were in France, sharing the persecution of the clergy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The enforcement of the Separation law in France is creating a serious situation in Lower Brittany where the clergy are preaching revolt against the law, all commerce is at a stand still and agricultural operations are suspended in many districts.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

A brilliant Christmas day was followed by heavy snowstorms last night all over the United Kingdom and was especially severe along the South Coast where a blizzard is still raging. Four inches of snow fell in London.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The death is announced of Dean Randall.

CALCUTTA PROCLAMATION PARADE.

State Dinner at Government House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

There will be the usual Proclamation Parade on the Calcutta *maidan* on January 1st, and in the evening there will be the customary State Dinner at Government House.

STANDARD OIL PROSECUTIONS.

VICTORY FOR THE COMPANY.

Indictment of Mr. Rockefeller Unaffected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Standard Oil Company has won a victory in the Probate Court of Ohio practically quashing the verdict of guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade since 6th July 1903, found against them in October last.

This does not affect the indictment against Mr. Rockefeller and others on the 5th November.

The United States Government stated its case against the Standard Oil Trust in a petition filed in the Federal Circuit Court at St. Louis. The petition asked for an injunction to dissolve the Trust upon the ground of unlawful combination under the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

It was charged that more than seventy corporations and partnership concerns, constituting the Trust, were exercising a monopoly to the extent of 90 per cent. of the country's oil business, that they control many great railroads, that they obtained secret rebates from the railoads, until the Government's investigation and the fear of exposure put a stop to this discrimination, that they founded bogus independent oil companies, and that they obtained secret reports on the business of competitors by sinister means.

It was further alleged that although the total valuation of the Trust's property was given as as 69,000,000dols, the Trust has paid 512,000,000 dols, in dividends from 1882 to 1895, besides creating a large surplus, the amount of which the Government is unable to state. It was charged that the annual dividends paid by the Trust during the last years ranged from 33 to 48 per cent. per annum.

The petition specifically called Mr. Rockefeller and his associates conspirators. It said that they pretended to dissolve the Trust when it was declared unlawful by the Ohio Supreme Court in 1892, but that they continued to control the subsidiary corporations through a stock-holding company in New Jersey with a capital of 98,000,000 dols.

The United States District Attorney's indictment cited Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver N. Payne, and Charles M. Pratt.

The grand jury, it will be remembered, indicted Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the officials of the Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, for violations of the State anti-Trust law. No immediate effort will be made to arrest Mr. Rockefeller.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION

Doubling the Import Duty.

SIX PROPOSALS MADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The *Times* (Peking) correspondent says that the Chinese proposals to Great Britain, regarding Indian Opium, number six, the most important being the restriction of importation till the disappearance of traffic within a decennium, doubling the present import duty, and the immediate enforcement of the Morphia Clause of the Mackay Bill.

PERSIA'S CONSTITUTION.

Crown Prince Proposes an Amendment.

UPROAR IN THE ASSEMBLY.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

A *Daily Mail* telegram from Teheran states that the Crown Prince has caused an uproar in the Assembly by proposing an Amendment in the latter's draft of the Constitution establishing a Senate of thirty officials, twenty members of Assembly and ten Representatives, and Royal right to review the Assembly's reforms instead of the latter going direct to Government for acceptance and enforcement.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Narrow Escape of Messrs. Pease and Grey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 26.

A motor car accident which might have had consequences still more serious than was the case occurred on Sunday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Itari. At about 3 o'clock Major Pease, the Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College and Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister, were travelling at a speed of some 20 miles an hour in the latter's car towards Amritsar when he herd of pariah dogs suddenly emerged from a hedge and crowded on to the road. Mr. Grey who was driving avoided a couple of them but could not clear the remainder of whom several got mixed up in the wheels with the result that car was swung violently round and was brought up facing in completely the opposite direction from that in which it had been travelling. Fortunately brakes had been put hard on and the engine stopped but both the occupants of the car were hurled out and Major Pease suffered a badly fractured thigh and injury to his ribs, while Mr. Grey dislocated his right shoulder very seriously. Both were terribly bruised all over their bodies. Major Pease could not move and Mr. Grey had to get help from Itarsi, a mile and a half away, and ultimately Major Pease and Mr. Grey returned to Lahore by train where late the same evening their injuries were attended to at the Albert Victor Hospital. Major Pease remains in Hospital and will be laid up for some time. Mr. Grey returned to his house on Monday, and may be able to attend to business in a little while. The car was seriously damaged.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR EUROPEAN TEACHERS.

INDIA OFFICE SANCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment of a College for training teachers for European Schools. It will be started at Sanawar.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Reception at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

The Maharaja of Mysore and Suite arrived at Calcutta and was met at the station by Captain Barnes from the Foreign Department and an Aide-De-Camp of the Viceroy.

In the afternoon an Aide-De-Camp waited on he Maharaja on behalf of the Viceroy.

THE WORLD'S OUTLOOK.

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN'S PROGRESS.

The Californian Complications

VIEW OF THE "TIMES."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The *Times*, in a leader, says that the only cloud overhanging the International relations is in the New World. As allies of Japan and kinsmen of the United States, we cannot be indifferent to the unfortunate Californian complications. There is no reason to think that any violent rupture between the two Governments is threatened. Japan's meteoric progress has brought one of the greatest problems in the future, that of the relations between all the races of East and West, to our very doors.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Sir Robert Hart's Circular.

AUTHORITY OF THE WAIWUPU.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26

Further correspondence regarding the Chinese Customs has been issued, concluding with the publication of Sir Robert Hart's circular. It appears that Sir Edward Grey pressed for the publication of the circular order to show that Sir Robert Hart's position was not impaired.

Sir John Jordan telegraphed on the 10th October that the publication will appear as made under the authority of the Waiwupu, but made the *Daily Chronicle* points out that the circular says nothing about the authority of the Waiwupu. The point is material and should be cleared up.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S PROPAGANDA.

Battle against Drink Shops

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

The Right Honble Mr. Samuel Smith who will, preside over a big meeting of this Conference which is to be held on Saturday next, will be accorded a public reception at the Y. M. C. A. at Chowringhee at half past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will be presented with an address of welcome. On Friday afternoon there will be a Special Conference at the Y. M. C. A. presided over by Dr. Harold Mann to discuss methods of temperance work among children, and provision for counter attractions to drink-shops and the cocaine habit. At half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning a big public meeting will be held at the Congress Pandal under the presidency of the Right Hon'ble Samuel Smith. After the Chairman has delivered his presidential address, resolutions will be proposed (1) urging the Government to separate licensing of drink-shops from the Revenue Department; (2) calling on the Educational authorities throughout India to introduce into the curriculum of all schools, teaching on the evil effects of drink and drugs, and (3) calling upon all religious and social leaders in India to take a definite stand on the subject of drink, especially in view of of the rapid increase in the consumption of drink at the present time.

The Reception Committee of the All India temperance conference welcomed the Hon. Samuel Smith, president of Conference at the Y. M. C. A. hall this morning. He was presented with an address in a silver mounted casket. He subsequently made a brief speech saying though drunkenness was not very apparent in India, evils of the drink traffic were alarming. All true friends Mrs. Hallower and Mr. James, M. P., were also welcomed and garlanded.

MAHAMANDAL SITTINGS.

Second Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

The second day's sitting of the Shri Bharatdharma Mahamandal—the great All India organisation of the Hindus—came off on the 24th instant at the Calcutta Town Hall. It was as complete a success as the previous day's sitting. The hall was crowded, and the dais was full of Maharajas, Rajas, and distinguished representatives of all India.

The proceedings commenced with *mangalacharan* and the conferring of honours on about a dozen worthy personages by the President, Mahamahapadha Krishnanath Nayapanchanan. Pandits Panchanan Tarkaratna and Sasadhar Tarkachuraman received the title of Pandit Kula Chakravartti Vidhyatilak and Mahapnahapadesak, the last named Pandit also receiving a gold medal. Shriman Mukundadev Mukhopadhyay and Rai Banamali Rai got the titles of Dharmsudhakar and Bhaktibhusan. Some other gentlemen received distinctions according to their deserts. Justice Savadacharan Mitra Shariman Hirendranath Datta, Pandit Hrishikesh Shastri of Bombay, the Pandit Ganeshduttji of Alwar, Pandit Jalaprasadji of Moradabad and others addressed the meeting on chastity and female education in India and the necessity of religious education.

NOTABLES AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Gaekwar of Baroda arrives at Calcutta on Friday morning, and the Maharajah of Alwar arrived yesterday.

DEATH OF A CEYLON PLANTER.

Mr. Ian Forbes died in hospital at Bombay on Wednesday 19th inst. of enteric.

The Ceylon *Times* says:—Mr. Forbes had many friends in Ceylon who will deeply regret to-hear of his death. Resident in Dimbula for many years, he was not only a well-known planter but was a leading sportsman. He arrived in the island in 1899, we believe, and was nearly all the time connected with Faithlie, Katagala, till his departure home on leave in 1904, when he was succeeded by Mr C. B. Stuart. Mr. Forbes had a fine physique and stood fully six feet in his stockings. Our first recollection of him was when at Radella in 1899 he threw the cricket ball at the D.A.C.C. Sports 106 yards, 1 foot 11 inches, which stands as the second best throw for Radella. In the Rugby field he was always conspicuous as a forward and did yeoman service for Dimbula whenever he represented that district. Mr. Forbes returned to the island last year, when, after a short stay, he left for Selanger, in the Federated Malay States, where he had important charges. He recently had a severe illness there. Our telegram announces his death at Bombay, whether probably he had gone on a sea trip. His death will be generally mourned in Ceylon for he was very popular both Up-country and in Colombo.

BEHANZIN, King of Dahomey, has presented his sword to the French Minister for the Colonies. The weapon was purchased years ago at a theatrical costumier's who afterwards gave it to Behanzin. The King ordered the court armourer to make a sheath for it out of empty sardine tins, and wore it until quite recently.

LORD'S TRAGIC DEATH.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S BROTHER KILLED.

Story of a Noble and Brave, but Ill-Fated Family.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

Lord Charles Beresford's youngest brother, Lord Delaval Beresford, and ten others have been killed in a railway collision in North Dacota.

By ARLEY.

Christmas Day has had a special significance in the Beresford family for the last fifty-eight years,—in fact ever since the wife of the fourth Marquess of Waterford presented her husband with the human Christmas box now so well known as Lord Marcus Beresford, Extra Equerry to the King, manager of His Majesty's Thoroughbred Stud, and formerly Official Starter to the Jockey Club,—a man who, on the Turf, is as popular as his brother, the gallant Lord Charles, is in the Royal Navy. Now Christmas Day will have an added pathos for the Beresfords the youngest of the brothers having met with a tragic end as related above.

Lord Delaval, though not well known in England, was of the same adventurous disposition as his elder brothers, and many years ago he threw up his commission in the Leicester Regiment and went out to Mexico, where he reared cattle on a large scale. Lord Delaval was not the only "settler" whom British Society has sent to the fertile plains of the American continent and other parts of the earth. Lord Snolto Douglas, a son of the late Marquess of Queensbury, had a fruit farm and a little wooden hut in California—until he met the charming Loretta Mooney of Tony Paster's Theatre in New York. Lord Snolto had answered the "call of the wild" on leaving college, but directly he clapped eyes on Miss Mooney he forgot all about his vineyards, and Loretta, seeing that he was hopeless ly smitten, married him right away.

Other well-known Society "pioneers" are Lady Ernestine Hunt, a daughter of the fifth Marquess of Ailesbury, who is the only lady rancher; Sir Horace Plunkett, a son of the sixteenth Lord Dunsany, who is a big cattle breeder in the region of the Rockies; Lord Deramore, who has a hundred thousand acres of grazing land in the West African Protectorate; and Lord Hindlip, who is chairman of the new company formed to exploit that region.

Of the five sons of the fourth Marquess of Waterford, two only are now left, Lord Charles and Lord Marcus Beresford. The eldest, who became fifth Marquess, died in 1895, and Lord "Bill" Beresford, V.C, died in 1900. His widow Lilian Duchess of Marlborough, is still living.

The tragic death of Lord Delaval serves to remind us that the Beresfords are a somewhat ill fated family. They trace back to the days of William Rufus. Their first patent of nobility is dated 1179, and they are genealogically of almost unrivalled nobility. There never was a harder-riding family than this and scarcely one of the line went to his grave without having broken a few bones in the course of his career. The first Marquess's eldest son broke his neck in the hunting field, and one of the most conspicuous objects in the neighbourhood of Curraghmore is the Round Tower which the bereaved Marquess erected to commemorate the sad event. The third Marquess was killed in the chase, and his nephew, the fifth Marquess, also came to grief in a cross-country run, and after some years spent as a hopeless invalid with a damaged spine quitted this life suddenly and tragically. He was once Master of the Royal Buckhounds. He was also Master of the Waterford Hounds, like his father half a century ago, and like his son, the Lord Waterford of to-day

MILITARY WEDDING AT BENARES.

A very pretty and popular wedding took place at Benares on Saturday last at St. Mary's Church between Miss Venis, daughter of Mr Venis, Principal of Queen's College, and Mr. P. Pott, of the 5th Infantry, now stationed at Dinapore. The church was most tastefully decorated with white chrysanthemums this being the clever handiwork of Mrs. Burn and Miss Randall aided by some of the other ladies of the station.

All brides look charming, and Miss Venis was no exception to the rule, being only "rather more so," her dress being of soft white oriental satin with festoons of dainty white chiffon roses. Her veil was worn back from her face, and was surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms. On leaving the church the brother officers of Mr. Pott, who had come to do honour to his marriage, and those of the 18th Infantry who are stationed here made a lane with crossed swords under which the bride passed happily through. Everybody then adjourned to Queen's College where Mrs. Venis held a reception and the presents which were very handsome and numerous were on view. The beautiful grounds of the college, with the stated college in the back ground made a very effective setting to the pretty frocks and scarlet coats. After the bride had cut the cake, Mr. Baillie proposed the health of the bride, saying very truly that we would miss her bright presence amongst us but at the same time on the principle of a half a loaf being better than no bread, consoled us with the thought that Dinapore was not far away. The toast was drunk with the heartiest of good will The bride then changed into a dainty "going away" costume of white, when the happy pair left for the station en route for Lucknow where they intend to spend their honeymoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY,"

THE hired transport "Plassy," 4,411 tons, under the Command of Captain F. R. Summers, arrived in Bombay harbour last evening, from Southampton, with drafts and furlough-men, comprising 55 officers, 8 ladies and 3 children; 1,220 rank and file, 69 women and 105 children. The troops will be disembarked to-day and will leave Sassoon dock in 3 special trains, for their destination. The following are the names of the saloon passengers.

Lieut Morrison, 2nd Royal Scots	2nd Lieut Wilson, 2nd R W Fusiliers
Capt Lambton, D S O 2nd Worcestershire	Capt Nuthank, Durham L I
Lieut Whalley, 2nd Worcestershire	Lieut Forbes, Royal Garison Arty
Lieut Pollock 2nd Worcestershire	Lieut Ord and Mrs Jelett, Royal Field Arty
2nd Lt Burroughs 2nd Worcestershire	Lieut and Mrs Ditmas Royal Field Arty
Capt Battye, 2nd Shropshire	Lieut French, Royal Field Arty
Lieut Holmes, 2nd Shropshire	Major Dunn, R A M Corps
Lieut Carroll, 2nd Shropshire	Capt Secombe, R A M Corps
2nd Lt Ford, 2nd Shropshire	Lieut Moriarty R A M Corps
2nd Lt Collins 2nd Shropshire	Sub-Lt Macintish, R I Marini
Capt Osborne, 1st Middlesex	Lieut Wiley, R A M Corps
2nd Lt Phillips, 1st Middlesex	Lieut Cahill R A M Corps
Major and Mrs Crundell, D S O Oxf, L Infy	Capt Pelle 1st Yorkshire
2nd Lt Buller, 1st Lincolns	Lieut and Mrs Wright 1st Notts and Derby
2nd Lt Reeve, 2nd East Surrey	Capt Martin A V Corps
Lieut Baker, Royal Field Art	Lieut Laurie A V Corps
Lieut Seymour, 1st Bedfords	2nd Lieut Le tham 12th Lancers
Lieut Duncan, 1st Seaforths	2nd Lieut Low, 1st H L Infy
2nd Lt Craig, 1st Seaforths	2nd Lieut Walkir 1st S W Borderers
2nd Lt Middleton at Seaforths	2nd Lieut King 1st Liverpool
2nd Lt Murray 1st Seaforths	2nd Lieut Goldney 1st Gloucesters
Lieut Canfield Royal Field Arty	Lieut Dary 1st Welt Regt
Lieut Wilford, Royal Field Arty	2nd Lieut Gilbour 2nd A and S Heghes
Lieut Boyd, Royal Field Arty	Lieut Turner Scottish Rifles
Lieut Waller Royal Field Arty	Lieut and Mrs Woodhouse Essex Regt
Lieut Brooke Royal Field Arty	Lieut Croly I M S
Lieut Lewin Royal Field Arty	Lieut Dorkins I O D
Capt Harris, 2nd R W Fusiliers	
Capt Walwyn, 2nd R W Fusiliers	
Lieut Crawshay, 2nd R W Fusiliers	

Owing to recent floods on the Palar river, the north-east line of the Madras Railway is badly breached between Tangaturu and Suraredipaliem, and all bookings have been stopped beyond the latter station, as transhipment is impossible. Owing to interruption of telegraph wires little information has been received, and it is not possible to say for how long through traffic will be interrupted or when transhipment will be possible. It must, at any rate, be some days before the breaches are repaired, and meanwhile passengers to the north are going *via* Ranigunta.

A great deal of excitement had been caused in Madras by a burglary which took place this week in the Government Central Meseum. Very little is at present known of the value of the property stolen, but a large number of very valuable gold coins, many of them of Roman origin have been stolen. The theives effected an entrance into the Museum building by climbing over the temporary scaffolding which has been recently put up in connection with repairs to the roof. No clue to the theives has yet been discovered.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

SAVOY REVIVALS.

Football of Both Kinds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

This week will see at the historic Savoy Theatre the first of a projected series of Gilbert and Sullivan Revivals. The series will be inaugurated by "The Yeoman of the Guard" which will play for a period of five weeks and then make way for "The Gondoliers." This again, after an allotted period, will be withdrawn in favour of one of the many other famous comic operas that, besides adding a new adjective to the already rich stock in the English Language, have also established for themselves a firm and abiding place in theatrical history.

All the above mentioned arrangements are, of course, dependent upon the amount of success obtained by each individual revival. At any rate the experiment will be one of peculiar interest, although to those who are well acquainted with the various elements that compose modern audiences it may present some misgivings. Omnipresent musical comedy and extravaganza have to a large extent blunted the public's appreciation for the more scholarly productions that were wont, when only rivalled by burlesque, to draw all lovers of light musical fare to the Savoy Theatre some years ago. Another factor in the case is that all the members of the old brilliant Company have been dispersed and are not at the disposal of the Savoy management. Mr. Walter Passmore is even now rehearsing for the Drury Lane pantomime; Miss Louise Pounds and her talented brother, Courtice Pounds, remain as attractions in "The Belle of Mayfair"; Mr. Henry A. Lytton, when not playing for Mr. George Edwards, appears on the music halls; Miss Isabel Jay has married and retired from the footlights, and Miss Ruth Vincent and Mr. Rutland Barrington are chiefly responsible for the continued success of "Amagis" at the New Theatre. This latter success, by the way, is cited by many people as evidence that there is still a public for comic opera—well! we all sincerely hope that is the case and that the Savoy Revivals will score the triumph they undoubtedly deserve. Mr. George Grossmith, senior, thinks that they will do, but Mr. Henry A. Lytton has his doubts. The last few years, he tells me, of Savoy Opera were a financial success.

OTHER REVIVALS.

There have been two other revivals this week in London, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Adelphi, and "The Cricket on the Hearth" at Terry's. Both are designed as Christmas entertainments and as such should serve their respective managements through the festive season. Miss Lily Brayson and Mr. Oscar Ashe have so frequently shown their pure and delightful artistry in Shakespear's dream play that criticism now is superfluous. One can only say that the former commendations passed upon these players were deserved in every respect. After the "dream" has finished at the Adelphi, Shakespeare is to be succeeded at that theatre by no less a person than Hall Caine; for "The Bondman" which concluded its run at Drury Lane during the week will be transferred there. On the last night at the National Theatre Mr. Caine, who somehow looks more like the conventional protraits of Shakespeare than ever, came forward and made a characteristic speech. He discoursed on his play's success to some length, but personally I should have been more satisfied by a testimony from the keeper of the box office. It is not likely that "The Bondman" will remain for any prolonged length of time at the Adelphi.

MUSIC HALL WARFARE.

Affairs of moment are in progress in variety land. The artists through the medium of their association have declared war on a section of the managers. Their contention is that the artists are not being paid a living wage, and in support of this argument they have actually "picketted" several music halls in the manner of trades unionists on strike, whilst the engaged artists are openly abstaining from the fulfillment of their contracts. I know that a great deal of misconception exists in the public mind as to the earnings of music hall performers, the popular idea being that the majority of these people are in receipt of princely and affluent salaries. The reverse is really the case. A few individual comedians and leading artists certainly earn the most handsome sums, but apart from these fortunate persons the generality of variety performers are poorly paid.

The Truth is the *Stars* draw so lavishly from the managerial treasury that but a slender residue remains to be divided amongst the rank and file of the profession.

SOUTH AFRICANS AND WALES.

The triumph of the South Africans over redoubtable Wales in the great International contest last week has been the subject of general surprise, although I cannot say of general regret. Welsh sportsmen during the past few years have evinced an inclination to rather deride all other Rugby teams and a defeat, such as was administered by the colonials, with certainly do no harm. Wales played like a beaten side almost from the start of the game. Forward, they were no match for the Africans, who rushed the "scrum" repeatedly, and the back division was poor in comparison to that of the visitors. Indeed, the only wonder was towards the conclusion of the struggle that the visitors did not double their score. Two of the most conspicuous successes in the South African team were the diminutive Joubert, who ran and doubled like a hare in the three quarter line, and the gigantic Marsberg, who, having returned to his original position at full back, stopped what few Welsh rushes there were, in a masterly fashion.

ASSOCIATION.

The league programmes are now well advanced. In another month the first half of the season will have concluded, and already there are signs to show which clubs are likely to head the respective tables on the first of April. Fulham command affairs at present in the Southern Competition, but it is more than possible that Portsmouth will displace them during the next two months. The London Club is strong in defence, but sadly inefficient when the question of attack has to be considered. In the Second League the fight for promotion into the premier division continues with unabated vigour, and the situation at the present moment is full of interest. West Bromwich Albion, Leicester Fosse, Nott's Forest and Chelsea, all stand about equal chances, at the time of writing, of gaining First League honours. Of course all the hopes of London are centered upon Chelsea, that wonderful young club which has drawn thousands of people to Stamford Bridge who before had never witnessed a professional football match. They are playing rather unevenly at present, and unfortunately I have news of discussions amongst the controlling directors of the organisation. However, they stand a good sporting chance of promotion, and if successful, will undoubtedly become the foremost football club in the South of England.

t R. C.

CEYLON ENGINE DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.

THE memorial of the Ceylon engine drivers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been referred back to the Ceylon Government for enquiry, as Reuter informed us recently. The chief grievances of the men are five in number:—The first relates to the increased cost of living, and that under certain re-arrangements the men can now draw very little overtime. The second complains that men, who have recently arrived in the Colony, and locally recruited drivers have had their night batta reduced by 50 per cent., and that they have to be content with R 1·25 instead of R 2·50 as formerly. The third grievance represents that the intervals between work are so arranged that the men have practically to be on duty from fourteen to fifteen hours of which between eight and ten hours' rank as working time. The fourth grievance is that promotion in the Department is practically debarred to drivers and guards, and though there are men competent to fill the posts of Loco Foremen or District Locomotive Superintendent, these posts are never given to them, but men are brought out from England to fill them, who are inferior in ability and experience to the man on the spot. Lastly, complaint is made of the treatment meted out to the drivers, the pernicious system of fining which was formerly in vogue, although it is admitted that there has been some little improvement in this respect of late.

THE CONGRESS.

OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The President's Address.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT THE PANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

The proceedings of the 22nd Indian National Congress commenced to-day at 2 p.m. The gates were opened at noon, but before that hour crowds were already pouring towards the pandal. Crowds also collected in Middleton Street to see Mr. Dadabhai Noaroji and the Maharaja of Darbhanga leave for the Congress. Mr. Dadabhai was not strong enough to read his speech. At first he hoped he might be able to do so but later he thought it would be better to get someone else to read it for him because as President he had hard work in Committee to get through last evening.

Mr. Dadabhai arrived soon after two p.m., looking feeble but well; he was supported by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Rash hari Ghose, Sir Pherosesahah Mehta, etc., and was loudly cheered.

Dr. Rashbishari Ghose opened the proceedings with a well delivered speech. He referred to the All India character of the Committee saying with the exception of some Nawabs and Khan Bahadurs in the Eastern Province, most of prominent men in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were on the Reception Committee. He then referred sympathetically to the deaths of Woomesh Chander Bonnerjee and Anund Mohan Bose. He then referred to the subjects before the Congress. He said our trials commenced with the partition of Bengal that ill-starred measure of that most brilliant Viceroy who had nothing but gibes and sneers for our aspirations and prayers and who found India comparatively contented and left it fermenting with the unrest caused by the Notification of 16th October 1905 which was a parting gift of Lord Curzon to Bengal—a province for which he always dissembled his love. The partition was Bengal was followed by Russian methods of Government. Then Anglo Indian editors discovered we were thoroughly disloyal; one Calcutta paper discovered Golden Bengal and then followed the Crowning of Surendra Nath Banerjee. Now I do not mean to impute unworthy motives to the author of dismemberment of our province. But he must be a bold man who should say that separation of East Bengal is not likely to interfere with the collective power of the Bengalees which awaits us in the lap of Gods. But men of England, rely upon it, will never knowingly attempt to avert or delay it by even a single day to those who say that our aspirations are premature. My answer is ideal, is not bound by time and that life itself would be an idle tale without meaning if we were not sustained by hope of leaving our country better than we found it in the words of a living English writer who calles himself a meliorist. Without ideals there would be no hope and, without hope neither religion nor aspiration nor energy nor good work. A true ideal is no dream nor idle fantasy, it is justification of study and motive of all useful growth of our national spirit. He must also be a bold man who should say that it is not a menace to the ascendency of the Calcutta centre of political and intellectual activity in this part of the country, but do not be discouraged, do not despair. There is not the least cause for despondency. Have confidence in yourselves and also in the good faith of England and do not, I pray, you be led away by the passions of the moment and when you are met by columnies and lies console yourselves with reflection that the just claims of the great body of English people have been similarly met by a part of privilege and supremacy and a subservient press; remember that in Mr. Morley we have a most sympathetic Secretary of State and in Lord Minto an equally sympathetic Viceroy imbued, if I may say so, with impertinence, with a strong sense of justice who though he may possibly think that some of our aspirations are premature, will not, I am certain, sneer them down or treat them with levity which cuts deeper than the surgeon's knife or the sword. We have also friends in England who are devoted to our cause but perhaps the most hopeful sign is increased interest which English public at home are taking in the affairs of this country. Appointment again of Mr. Morison to the India Council marks at the new departure which is full of promise and foreshadows doom of bureaucracy in India.

Raja Peary Chhan then proposed and the Nawab Seyed Mohamed and Sunker Naya seconded the proposal that Mr. Naoroji be elected President. This was carried with acclammation and Mr Naoroji was placed in the Presidential chair. Mr. Sen of the *Indian Mirror* gave out a prayer after which amongst vociferous cheering Mr. Naoroji was lifted on to the table he was pelted with marigolds, and a large jewelled garland was placed around his neck after considerable difficulty with the Parsi headdress. He personally delivered the first few sentences of his speech which was afterwards read by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale as follows. It is estimated there were between eighteen thousand persons present.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The text of the President's speech is as follows:—

"Good government could never be a substitute for government by the people themselves."

(Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Stirling, 23-11-1905.)

"But this I do say that political principles are after all the root of our national greatness, strength and hope."

(Mr. John Morley, King's Hall, Holborn, 4-6-1901.)

"But if you meddle wrongly with economic things, gentlemen, be very sure you are then going to the very life, to the heart, to the core of your national existence."

(Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 19-10-1903.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for honouring me for the third time with the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress. I hope I shall have your cordial help and support. I may here express my deep sorrow at the loss India has suffered in the deaths of Mr. W.C. Bonnerjee, Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, Mr. Anand Mohan Bose and Mr. Vera Ragavcharia. I offer my sincere thanks to the "Parliament Branch of the United Irish League," the Breakfast Meeting, the North Lambeth Liberal and Radical Club and the National Democratic League for their enthusiastic and cordial Godspeed to me. This is the first Congress after its having come of age. It is time that we should carefully consider what the position of the Indians is at present and what their future should be. In considering this important matter I do not intend to repeat my lamentations over the past. I want only to look to the future. The work of the Cogress consists of two parts:—First and most important is the question of the policy and principles of the system of Government under which India ought to be governed in the future. Second is to watch the operation of the administration as it now exists, to propose from time to time any reforms and changes that may be deemed necessary to be made in the various departments, till one of the present system of government is radically altered and based upon right principles and policy in the accomplishment of the first part mentioned above. I desire to devote my Address mainly to the first part of the work of the Congress, viz. the policy and principles which ought to govern India in future. What position do the Indians hold in the British Empire? Are they British citizens or not is my first question? I say we are British citizens and are entitled to and claim all British citizens' rights. I shall first lay before you my reasons for claiming that we are British citizens.

REASON I, THE BIRTHRIGHT.

The acknowledgment of this birthright was declared on the very first occasion when England obtained the very first territorial and sovereign possession in India.

The British statesmen of the day at once acted upon the fundamental basis of the British Constitution and character that anyone howsoever and wheresoever who came under the British flag was a free British citizen as "if born and living in England." The fundamental basis in the words of the present Prime Minister is:—"Freedom is the very breath of our life . . . . . We stand for liberty, our policy is the policy of freedom.' In the words of Mr. Morley:—"Yes, gentleman, the sacred word "free" which represents as Englishmen have always thought until to-day, the noblest aspiration that can animate the breast of man." This birthright to be "free" or to have freedom is our right from the very beginning of our connection with England when we came under the British flag. When Bombay was acquired as the very first territorial possession, the government of the day in the very first grant of territorial rights to the East India Company declared thus:—

Extract from the "Grant to the First East India Company of the Island of Bombay, dated 27th March 1669."

"And it is declared that all persons being His Majesty's subjects inhabiting within the said Island and their children and their posterity born within the limits thereof shall be deemed free denizens and natural subjects as if living and born in England."

And further all the terms of the first grant are extended in it to all future British territorial acquisitions. Thus is the claim of Indians to be "free" and to all the rights of British natural subjects as "if living and born in England" are distinctly acknowledged and declared from the very first political connection with England. Having given the declaration made some two and a half centuries back in the 17th century that the moment we Indians came under the British flag we were "free" citizens, I next give you what two of the prominent Statesmen of this, the 20th century, have said. When the Boers were defeated and subjugated, and came under the British flag, the present Prime Minister said (14th June 1901):—

"These people with whom we are dealing are not only going to be our fellow-citizens, they are our fellow-citizens already."

Sir William Harcourt at the same time said:—"This is the way in which you propose to deal with your fellow citizens."

Thus the moment a people came under the British flag they are "free" and British "fellow-citizens." We Indians have been free British citizens as our birthright, as "if born and living in England" from the first moment we came under the British Flag. The Boer war cost Britain more than two hundred millions and 20,000 dead, and 20,000 wounded. India, on the other hand, has enriched Britain instead of costing anything—and the blood that was shed was largely Indian blood—and yet this is a strange contrast. The Boers have already obtained self-government in a few years after conquest, while India has not yet received self-government though it is more than 200 years from the commencement of the political connection. All honour and glory to the British instincts and principles and to the British statesmen of the 17th century. The Liberals of the present day and the Liberal Government have every right to be proud of those "old principles," and now that a happy and blessed revival of those sacred old principles has taken place, the present Government ought fairly to be expected to act upon those old principles, and to acknowledge and give effect to the birthright of Indians as "if living and born in England." England is bound to do this. Our British rights are beyond all question. Every British Indian subject has franchise in England as a matter of course, and even to become a Member of Parliament. Nobody in England dreams of objecting to it. Once in my case, from party motives, an objection was suggested to entering my name on the register as an elector, and the revising barrister at once brushed aside the objection for that as an Indian I was a British citizen.

REASON II, PLEDGED RIGHTS.

The grant to the first East Indian Company cited in Reason I, is both a declaration of the rights of Indians as

WE WANT ONLY JUSTICE.

Instead of going into any further divisions or details of our rights as British citizens, the whole matter can be comprised in one word—"Self-government" or *Swaraj* like that of the United Kingdom or the Colonies.

Mr. Morley says very truly and emphatically (Banquet, King's Hall, Holborn, 4th June 1901) :—

"But this I do say that political principles are after all the root of our national greatness, strength and hope."

So for India also there can be no national greatness, strength and hope except by the right political principles of self-government. Now the next important question is whether it is practicable o grant these rights of self-government at once or when and in what way? Nobody would, I think, say that the whole present machinery can be suddenly broken up at once and the rights which I have defined, of self-government can be at once introduced. Taking Right No. 1, of placing all administration, in every department in the hands of the people of India, has the time arrived to do anything loyally, faithfully and systematically as a beginning at once, so that it may automatically develop into the full realisation of right of self-government. I say,—yes. Not only has the time fully arrived, but had arrived long past, to make this beginning. The statesmen of nearly three-quarters of a century ago not only considered the point of making a beginning, not merely made a pious declaration, but they actually passed an Act of Parliament for the purpose. Had that Act been honourably and faithfully fulfilled by the Governments from that time to this, both England and India would have been in the position, not of bewailing the present poverty, wretchedness and dissatisfaction of the Indian people, but of rejoicing in the prosperity of India and of still greater prosperity of England herself. In the thirties of the last century England achieved the highest glory of civilization—by its emancipations of the body and soul of man—by abolishing slavery and by freedom of conscience to enjoy all the rights of British citizenship. During those glorious days of English history, the statesmen of the time did not forget their duty to the people of India. They specially and openly considered the question of self-government of India, not only in connection with Britain, but even with the result of entire independence from Britain. When the Act of 1833 was passed Macaulay made that memorable speech about the duty of Britain towards India of which Britain shall for ever be proud. I cannot quote that whole speech here. Every word of it is worth study and consideration from the statesmen of the day. I shall give only a few extracts. He first said : "I must say that, to the last day of my life I shall be proud of having been one of those who assisted in the framing of the Bill which contains that Clause" . . . . "It would be on the most selfish view of the case far better for us that the people of India were well-governed and independent of us than ill-governed and subject to us." . . . . "We shall never consent to administer the pousta (a preparation of opium) to a whole community—to stupify and paralyse a great people whom God has committed to our charge, for the wretched purpose of rendering them more amenable to our control." . . . . "We are free, we are civilized, to little purpose if we grudge to any portion of the human race an equal measure of freedom "and civilization." . . . . "I have no fears. The path of duty is plain before us and it is also the path of wisdom of national prosperity, of national honour." . . . . "To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would indeed be a title to glory all our own." Such was the glorious spirit in and auspices under which was enacted in Macaulay's words "that wise, that benevolent, that noble clause."

"That no native of the said territory, nor any natural born subjects of His Majesty resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company.

I would not repeat here

WHAT I HAVE OFTEN STATED ABOUT THIS CLAUSE.

Sufficient to say that simultaneous examinations in India have been declared authoritatively as the only honourable fulfilment of the clause. Here is then the beginning that can be made at once not as a new thing but as one fully considered and settled by Act of Parliament 73 years ago. The power is ready in the hands of the Secretary of State for India to be put into execution at once without the necessity of any reference to Parliament or any authority. And in connection with this step, I would earnestly urge once upon the Secretary of State to retrace the pernicious step which has lately been taken in India of abolishing competition for the services to which admission is made directly in India. In England competition is the basis of all first admissions in all the services and the same must be the basis in India as the fairest and most in accordance with justice. This beginning will be the key, the most effective remedy for the chief economic and basic evil of the present system.

Mr. Morley has truly said :—"But if you meddle wrongly with economic things, gentlemen, be very sure you are then going to the very life, to the heart, to the core of your national existence." And so the economic muddle of the existing policy is going to the core, to the heart, to the core of our national existence. A threefold wrong is inflicted upon us, *i. e.*, of depriving us of wealth, work and wisdom, of everything, in short, worth living for. And this beginning will begin to strike at the root of the muddle. The reform of the alteration of the services from European to Indian is the key-note of the whole. On the score of efficiency also, foreign service can never be efficient or sufficient. Sir William Hunter has said :—"If we are to govern the Indian people efficiently and cheaply we must govern them by means of themselves." The Duke of Devonshire, as Indian Secretary, has said (23rd August 1883). "There can in my opinion be very little doubt that India is insufficiently governed." In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise. After the simultaneous examinations are carried on for some years, it will be time to transfer the examinations altogether to India to complete the accomplishment of the rights (No. 1) of self-government without any disturbance in the smooth working of the administration. Co-ordinately with this important beginning for Right No. 1, it is urgent to expedite this object that education must be most vigorously disseminated among the people—free and compulsory primary education, and free higher education of every kind. The Indian people will hail with the greatest satisfaction any amount of expenditure for the purpose of education. It was free education that I had at the expense of the people that made me and others of my fellow-students and subsequent fellows-workers to give their best to the service of the people for the promotion of their welfare. Education on the one hand and actual training in administration on the other hand, will bring the accomplishment of self-government far more speedily than many imagine. Heavy expenditure should be no excuse. In fact if financial justice, to which I shall refer hereafter, is done in the relations between England and India, there will be ample provision even from the poor revenues of India—and with every addition of Indians in place of Europeans, the resources of India for all necessary purposes will go on increasing.

RIGHT NO. 2, REPRESENTATION.

In England itself Parliamentary Government existed for some hundreds of years before even the rich and middle classes and the mass of the people had any voice or vote in it. Macaulay pointed out in 1831 that the people living in the magnificent palaces surrounding Regent's Park and in other such places were unrepresented. It is only so late as 1832 that the middle classes obtained their vote, and it is only so late as 1885 that most of the mass of the people obtained their franchise. Women have no vote. Adult franchise is yet in struggle. It is no use telling us, therefore, that a good beginning cannot be made now in India for what Mr. Gladstone called "living representation." The only thing needed is the willingness of the Government. The statesmen at the helm of the present government are quite competent and able to make a good beginning—such a systematic beginning as that it may naturally in no long time develop itself into full legislatures of self-government like those of the self-governing colonies. I need not go into any details here of the scope and possibilities of representation. The educated and thinking classes in India who have attended English schools and colleges are not the only people to be reckoned with. There is a large body who now are informed of the events of the world and of all British institutions by the vernacular press and literature in their own language. The peasants of Russia are fit for and obtained the Duma from the greatest autocrat in the world, and the leading statesman, the Prime Minister of the free British Empire, proclaimed to the world "the Duma is dead, long live the Duma"! Surely the fellow-citizens of that statesman and the free citizens of that Empire by birth-right and pledged rights are far more entitled to self-government, a constitutional representative system, than the peasants of Russia. I do not despair. It is futile to tell me that we must wait till all the people are ready. The British people did not so wait for their Parliament. We are not allowed to be fit for 150 years. We can never be fit till we actually undertake the work as the responsibility. While China in the East and Persia in the West of Asia are awakening and Japan has already awakened and Russia is struggling for emancipation—and all of them despotisms—can the free citizens of the British Indian Empire continue to remain subject to despotism—the people who were among the first civilizers of the world! Modern world owes no little gratitude to these early civilizers of the human race. Are the descendants of the earliest civilizers to remain, in the present times of spreading emancipation, under the barbarous system of despotism unworthy of British instincts, principles and civilization.

RIGHT NO. 3, JUST FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

This right requires no delay or training. If the British Government wills to do what is just and right, this justice towards self-government can be done at once. First of all take the European Army expenditure. The Government of India in its despatch of 25th March 1905 says:—

"Millions of money have been spent on increasing the Army in India, on armaments, and on fortifications to provide for the security of India, not against domestic enemies or to prevent the invasions of the warlike peoples of adjoining countries, but, to maintain the supremacy of British Power in the East."

Again the Government of India says:—"It would be much nearer the truth to affirm that the Imperial Government keeps in India and quarters upon the revenues of that country as large a portion of its army as it thinks can possibly be required to maintain its dominion there, that it habitually treats that portion of its army as a reserve force available for imperial purposes; that it has uniformly detached European regiments from the garrison of India to take part in imperial wars whenever it has been found necessary or convenient to do so; and more than this that it has drawn not less freely upon the native army of India towards the maintenance of which it contributes nothing to aid it in contests outside of India and with which the Indian Government has had little or no concern."

Such is the testimony of the Government of India that the European Army is for Imperial purposes. Now I give the view taken in the India office itself. Sir James Peile was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and represented the Indian Secretary on the Royal Commission (Welby's) on Indian expenditure. Sir James Peile in a motion after pointing out that the military policy which regulated Indian Military expenditure was not exclusively Indian urged that :—"It is worthy of consideration how far it is equitable to charge on a dependency the whole military cost of that policy, when that dependency happens to be the only part of the Empire which has a land frontier adjacent to the territory of a great European power." Here then these extracts of the Government of India and the India Office show that the European Army expenditure is entirely for British imperial purposes, and yet with flagrant injustice the burden is thrown by the Treasury upon the helpless Indian people. In the same way all the Government expenditure in England which entirely goes to the benefit of the people in England, and which is for British purposes, is imposed on the Indian people while the Colonies do not pay any portion for similar expenditure in England. This expenditure should in common justice not be imposed on India. It is unjust. Here then, if we are relieved of burdens which ought not in common justice to be imposed upon us, our resources, poor as they are at present, will supply ample means for education and many other reforms and improvements which are needed by us. This question is simply a matter of financial justice. I have put it on a clear just principle and on that principle India can be quite ready to find the money and its own men for all her own needs—military, naval, civil or any other. For imperial expenditure we must have our share in the services in proportion to our contribution. These just financial relations can be established at once. They require no delay or preparation. It only needs the determination and will of the British Government to do justice. Lastly as to self government. If the British people and statesmen make up their mind to do their duty towards the Indian people they have every ability and statesmanship to devise means to accord self-government within no distant time. If there is the will and the conscience there is the way. Now I come to

THE MOST CRUCIAL QUESTION—

particularly crucial to myself personally, I have been for some time past repeatedly asked whether I really have, after more than half a century of my own personal experience, such confidence in the honour and good faith of British statesmen and government as to expect that our just claim to self-government as British citizens will be willingly and gracefully accorded to us with every honest effort in their power, leaving alone and forgetting the past. Ladies and gentlemen, I shall give you a full, and free answer. In 1853 when I made my first little speech at the inauguration of the Bombay Association, in perfect innocence of heart influenced by my English education into great admiration for the character instincts and struggles for liberty of the British people I expressed my faith and confidence in the British Rulers in a short speech from which I give a short extract :—

"When we see that our Government is often ready to assist us in everything calculated to benefit us, we had better than merely complain and grumble, point out in a becoming manner what our real wants are," and I also said :

"If an Association like this be always in readiness to ascertain by strict enquiries the probable good or bad effects of any proposed measure and whenever necessary to memorialise Government on behalf of the people with respect to them, our kind Government will not refuse to listen to such memorials."

Such was my faith. It was this faith of the educated of the time that made Sir Bartle Frere make the remark which Mr. Fawcett quoted, viz., that he had been much struck with the fact that the ablest opponents of English policy and our best co-adjutors in adapting that policy to the wants of the various nations occupying Indian soil were to be found among the Natives who had received a high-class English education. And now, owing to the non-fulfilment of solemn pledges, what a change has taken place in the mind of the educated!

Since my early efforts I must say that I have felt so many disappointments as would be sufficient to break any heart and lead one to despair and even, I am afraid to rebel.

My disappointments have not been of the ordinary kind but far worse and keener, ordinarily a person fights—and if he fails he is disappointed. But I fought and won on several occasions, but the executive did not let us have the fruit of those victories—disappointments quite enough, as I have said, to break one's heart. For instance, the "statutory" Civil Service, Simultaneous Examinations, Lord Lawrence Scholarships, Royal Commission, &c, I am thankful that the repayment from the treasury of some unjust charges has been carried out, though the Indian Secretary's salary is not yet transferred to the Treasury as it was hoped.

But I have not despaired. Not only that I have not despaired, but at this moment, you may think it strange, I stand before you with hopefulness. I have not despaired for one reason—and I am hopeful for another reason.

I have not despaired under the influence of the good English word which has been the rule of my life. That word is "Persevere." In any movement, great or small, you must persevere to the end. You cannot stop at any stage, disappointments notwithstanding, or you lose all you have gained and find it far more difficult afterwards even to begin again. As we proceed we may adopt such means as may be suitable at every stage, but persevere we must to the end. If our cause is good and just, as it is, we are sure to triumph in the end. So I have not despaired.

Now the reason of my hopefulness which I feel at this moment after all my disappointments. And this also under the influence of one word. "Revival"—the present "revival" of the true old spirit and instinct of liberty and free British institutions in the hearts of the leading statesmen of the day. I shall now place before you the declarations of some of the leading statesmen of the day and then you will judge that my faith and hope are well founded, whether they will be justified or not by future events.

Here, I give you a few of these declarations—but I give an Appendix of some of these declarations out of many.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

"We believe in self-government. We treat it not as an odious necessity, not as a foolish theory to which unfortunately the British Empire is committed. We treat it as a blessing and as a healing, a sobering and a strengthening influence."

(Bradford, 15-5-1901.)

"I remain as firm a believer as ever I was in the virtue of self-government." (Ayr, 29-10-1902.)

"But here is another—self-government and popular control—and we believe in that principle."

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

"Yes, gentlemen, the sacred word 'free' which represented as Englishmen have always thought until to-day, the noblest aspirations that can animate the breast of man."

(Palmerston Club, 9-6-1900.)

"In his view the root of good government was not to be found in bureaucracy or pedantocracy. They must seek to rouse up the free and spontaneous elements lying deep in the hearts and minds of the people of the Country."

(Arbroath, 23-10-1903.)

"The study of the present revival of the spirit, instincts and traditions of Liberty and Liberalism among the Liberal statesmen of the day has produced in my heart full expectation that the end of the evil system, and the dawn of a Righteous and Liberal policy of freedom and self-government are at hand for India. I trust that I am justified in my expectations and hopefulness.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have all the powerful moral forces of justice, righteousness and honour of Britain, labour birthright and pledged rights and the absolute necessity and humanity of ending quickly all the sufferings of the masses of the people, from poverty, famine, plagues, destitution and degradation, &c. On our side if we use those moral forces, which are very effective on a people like the British people, we must, we are bound to win. What is wanted for us is to learn the lesson from Englishmen themselves—to agitate most largely and most perseveringly, by petitions, demonstrations and meetings, all quite peacefully but enthusiastically conducted. Let us not throw away our rights and moral forces which are so overwhelming on our side. I shall say something again on this subject.

With such very hopeful and promising views and declarations of some of the leaders of the present Government, we have also coming to our side more and more Parliament, Press and Platform. We have some 200 members in the Indian Parliamentary Committee. The Labour Members, the Irish Nationalist Members, and the Radicals are sympathetic with us. We have several Liberal paper such as "The Daily News," "The Tribune," "The Morning Leader," "The Manchester Guardian," "The Star," "The Daily Chronicle," "Justice," "Investors' Review," "Reynolds," "Now Age," and several others taking a juster view of India's rights and needs. We must make India a powerful organ. We have all sections of the Labour or Democratic Party, the British Nationalist Party, the Radicals and Liberals generally taking larger interest in Indian matters. The large section of the British people to whom conscience and righteousness are above every possible wordly thing, are also awakening to a sense of their duty to the vast population of India in their dire distress, and poverty, with all its dreadful consequences. When I was in Parliament and I would not say more about it here, I refer to my book. I ask any Englishman whether Englishmen would submit to this unnatural economic muddle of India for a single day in England, leave alone 150 years? No, never. No, Ladies and gentlemen, England will never submit to it. It is what I have "frankly" quoted in Mr. Morley's words. It is "the meddling wrongly with economic thing that is going to the very life, to the very heart, to the very core of our national existence." Among the duties which I have said are incumbent upon the Indians, there is one which though I mention last is not the least. I mean a thorough political union among the Indian people of all creeds and classes. I make an appeal to all—call it mendicant if you like—I am not ashamed of being a mendicant in any good cause and under necessity for any good cause. I appeal to the Indian people for this because it is in their own hands only, just as I appeal to the British people for things that are entirely in their hands. In this appeal for a thorough union for political purposes among all the people I make a particular one to my friends the Mahommedans, they are a manly people. They have been alien both in and out of India. They are rulers this day both in and out of India. They have the highest Indian Prince ruling over the largest Native State, viz., H. H. the Nizam. Among other Mahomedan Princes they have Junagad, Radhanpur, Bhopal and others. Notwithstanding, their backward education, they have the pride of having had in all India the first Indian Barrister in Mr. Budruddin Tyabji, and first Solicitor in Mr. Kamruddin Tyabji, two Mahommadan brothers. What a large share of Bombay commerce is in the hands of Mahomadans is well-known. Their chief purpose and effort at present must be to spread education among themselves. In this matter among their best friends have been Sir Syed Ahmed and Justice Tyabji in doing their utmost to promote education among them. Once they bring themselves in education in a line with the Hindus they have nothing to fear. They have in them the capacity, energy and intellect, to hold their own and to get their due share in all the walks of life—of which the State services are but a small part.

STATE SERVICES ARE NOT EVERYTHING.

Whatever voice I can have I wish Government would give every possible help to promote education among the Mahomadans. Once self-government is attained then will there be prosperity enough for all, but not till then. The thorough union, therefore, of all the people for their emancipation is an absolute necessity. All the people in their political position are in one boat. They must sink or swim together. Without this union all efforts will be vain. There is the common saying—but also the best commonsense—"United we stand—divided we fall." There is one other circumstances, I may mention here. If I am right I am under the impression that the bulk of the Bengali Mahomedans are Hindus by race and blood only a few generations ago. They have the tie of blood and kinship. Even now a great mass of the Bengali Mahomedans are not to be easily distinguished from their Hindu brothers. In many places they join together in their social joys and sorrows. They cannot divest themselves from the natural affinity to common blood. On the Bombay side the Hindus and Mahomedans of Gujarat all speak the same language, Gujarati, and are of the same stock, and all the Hindus and Mahomadans of Maharastic Annan—all speak the same language Marathi and are of the same stock—and so I think it is all over India, excepting in North India where there are the descendants of the original Mahomedan invaders, but they are now also the people of India.

Sir Syed Ahmed was a nationalist to the backbone. I will mention an incident that happened to myself with him. On his first visit to England, we happened to meet together in the house of Sir C. Wingfield. He and his friends were waiting and I was shown into the same room. One of his friends recognising me introduced me to him. As soon as he heard my name he at once held me in strong embrace and expressed himself very much pleased. In various ways I knew that his heart was in the welfare of all India as one nation. He was a large and liberal minded patriot. When I read his life some time ago I was inspired with respect and admiration for. As I cannot find my copy of his life I take the opportunity of repeating some of his utterances which Sir Henry Cotton has given in *India* of 12th October last. Mahomedans and Hindus were, he said, the two eyes of India. Injure the one and you injure the other. "We should try to become one in heart and soul and act in unison; if united we can support each other, if not the effect of one against the other will tend to the destruction and downfall of both." He appreciated when he found worth and freely expressed it. He said: "I assure you that the Bengalees are the only people in our country whom we can properly be proud of, and it is only due to them that knowledge, liberty and patriotism have progressed in our country. I can truly say that they are really the head and crown of all the communities of Hindustan. In the word nation I include both Hindus and Mahomedans because that is the only meaning which I can attach to it." Such was

THE WISE AND PATRIOTIC COUNSEL

of that great man and our Mahomedan friends will, I hope, take it to heart. I repeat once more that our emancipation depends upon the thorough union of all the people of India without any obstruction. I have often read about the question of a constitution for the Congress. I think the gentlemen who raise this question would be the proper persons to prepare one like a Bill in the House of Commons in all its details. The Congress then can consider it and deal with it as the majority may decide. Let every one of us do the best he can, do all in harmony for the common object of self-government. Lastly, the question of social reforms and industrial progress—each of these needs its own earnest body of workers. Each requires for it separate devoted attention. All the three great purposes —Political, Social and Industrial—must be set working side by side. The progress in each will have its influence on the others. But as Mr. Morley truly and with deep insight says :—"Political principles are, after all, the root of our national greatness, strength and hope," and his other important utterance which I repeat with this one sums up the whole position of the Indian problem. He says : "The meddling wrongly with economic things, that is going to the very life, to the very heart, to the very core of our national existence." This meddling wrongly of economic things is the whole evil from which India suffers—and the only remedy for it is—"Political principles are, after all, the root of our national greatness, strength and hope." And these political principles are summed up in self-government. Self-government is the only and chief remedy. In self-government lies our hope strength and greatness. I recommend to your serious notice the treatment of British Indians in South Africa. I give a small Appendix B. of some facts and figures which I need not read now. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have finished my task. I do not know what good fortune may be in store for me during the short period that may be left to me, and if I can leave a word of affection and devotion for my country and countrymen I say, be united, persevere, and achieve self-government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plagues, and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved and India may once more occupy her proud position of yore among the greatest and civilized nations of the World.

The following will be published as an Appendix B. to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's speech :—Mr. Brodrick in his Budget Speech of June 1903, said that the exports from the United Kingdom to India which last year had grown to £40,000,000, equalled the whole of the exports from the United Kingdom to Australia, to Canada and to Cape Colony combined. This statement is misleading. The truth is this. The true test of comparison of the exports of British and Irish produce to the four countries is what each received per head of population. Australia's population (1903) was 3,931,274. The exports to Australia in 1904 were £17,336,470 giving 88s. 2d. per head. Canada's population (1903) was 5,753,039. The exports to Canada in 1904 were £10,624,221, giving nearly 37 per head. Cape of Good Hope's population (1904) was 12,409,804. The exports to the Cape of Good Hope in 1904 were £12,048,778, giving 100 per head. Now let us see what India has received of British and Irish goods. India's population (estimate for 1903) was nearly 300,000,000. The exports to India were the small amount of £40,611,277 giving a poor 2-8 per head. It must be remembered that these exports to India include what is received by land through India by the countries beyond the borders. Allowing also for what is received in India for the consumption of Europeans and the small portion of well-to-do Indians, the British and Irish produce would hardly be 2 per head per annum as received by the great mass of the people, who, as Lord Lawrence said, "lived on scanty subsistence." Perhaps millions never see a British article.

The Colonies within the short time of their development by self-government, are receiving British and Irish goods in spite of their protection against British goods,—Canada 37 per head; Australia 88-12 per head and the Cape 100 per head. India takes the very small amount of 2-18 per head after 150 years of British Rule and administration with free trade and with entire British control! What an extraordinary loss this is to the industries, riches and trade of the United Kingdom. Had India been dealt with righteously with self-government like that of the Colonies and had she been able to receive British goods, even 20 per head (let alone 37, 88 and 100) the United Kingdom would have exported to India in 1904 not the poor £40,000,000 but 7 1/2 times £40,000,000, *i.e.*, £300,000,000, as much as the United Kingdom had in 1904 exported to the whole world which was £800,711,040. What a grand thing it would have been for the wealth, and industries and trade of the United Kingdom! This grand result would have happened if India had self-government; and will happen when India will be a self-governing country.

FINANCE.

From the financial point of view, the employment of Indians under self-government will naturally be on a lower scale of pay than the inordinate scale that exists at present for Europeans. Besides as in the United Kingdom all that is raised by taxation will go back to the people,—the tax payers—by a hundred different channels. The people of the United Kingdom pay at present for revenue about 47 shillings per head per annum while poor India under the Present exhausting drain can pay hardly 6 shillings 6 pence per head and that with much suffering. Now with prosperity by self-government if the people of India would be able to pay only 20 shillings even per head (let alone 47 which the people of the United Kingdom pay), what a growing revenue that of British India would be, *viz.*, £240,000,000 instead of the present poor 478,000,000 exacted from a poverty stricken people. What a market would the 300,000,000 of all India's prosperous people be for the United Kingdom with free trade between England and India? India with such a revenue would be able to supply all her needs in abundance.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Welcomed by "Bande Mataram."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

To-day's *Bande Mataram* opens with an editorial welcoming Mr. Dadabhai. The article is a clear and forcible exposition of the demands of the new party. It has created a great deal of sensation, and it has produced a remarkable effect on the delegates. It was as follows :—

"Welcome to Mr. Naoroji. Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee has set foot in Calcutta this morning. Along with every patriotic soul, we accord him a hearty welcome. It is not only a formal welcome prompted by the mere conventionalities of the hour; it is not a passive welcome due to age and experience, but it is an active greeting, proceeding from an anticipation of a sympathetic vibration of his heart strings with that one note with which the whole of Bangal is ringing.

"The man whose patriotic fire, age and infirmity could not abate a little, is surely destined for higher and better things than, like charity on the stage, to hold aloof from his children and cry and whine for sympathy and favour. The man who has spent his whole life in tracing the connection of poverty with the loss of political power cannot be false to his conviction, depeened as it must be by age and experience, and deprive his adherents of a precious bequeathal in the shape of manlier counsels and maturer judgment. It is not only the faint glimpse of truth but the full glare of it which illuminated his mind at times, and he talked of the baneful consequence of a nation being set over a nation. It is not in vain that the man of eighty-two is still in harness. It is not in vain that his steps are steady; that his eyes are not dim; that his voice does not falter; that his body does not tremble. It is not in vain that age has not levied its full toll on him; it is not in vain that nature has relaxed her inexorable laws. He must lead us to greater and nobler things before he drops down into the grave and ceases to work for us in flesh and blood. The splendid glory of the setting sun is to light our path and guide our steps before he sinks down to eternal rest. The last act of a man is to warn his children against the mistakes of his life, the errors of his ways, the results of his sins. And the best service an old man can render to his country is to warn us of the sins of his omission and commission. The logical intellect and the economic instinct must keep us from an unreasonable course, from further waste of energy. The man who has seen much and suffered much cannot wish us to throw away the lessons of history and pin our faith to the benevolence of a foreign people. The foibles of youth wear off with advancing years. The head hoary with age can, not allow us to play with politics, and must in his last exhortation require us to enter on political life with all seriousness and earnestness. The grand old man will justify his title if his last message is "There is grandeur in aspiring after higher things. There is grandeur in struggle. There is grandeur in death. But no grandeur in living and dying like slaves." He will die in the wilderness but let him have the consolation of at least pointing us to the promised land. It will be his best distinction among his contemporaries. It will certainly be the best title to esteem with posterity.

HOW MR. DADABHAI IS VENERATED IN BENGAL.

A correspondent of the *Indu Prakash* writes :—In what reverence the Grand Old Man of India is held in Bengal was illustrated on Monday morning at Howrah station. Finding that no arrangements had been made to carpeting the passage from the railway carriage to the waiting carriage, a highly educated and respectable Bengali gentleman, who does not wish to make his name known took off his costly shawl and spread it on the platform for Mr. Naoroji to tread upon. In the bustle that ensued after the Presidentelect had passed over, the shawl was lost to the keen disappointment of the owner, not certainly for pecuniary value, even though that is great, but for a relic to be handed down to his successors, hallowed as it had been by the touch of the India's Grand Old Man on an occasion, which would live ever green in the memory of Bengalis.

ELECTRIC MUSIC

ANNOUNCEMENT is again made that within a short time the long-promised electrical musical instrument, the telharmonic, is to be put in operation in New York. This is an instrument for the transmission of music from a central keyboard to the homes, hotels, restaurant and public places of a city.

At a cost of more than dollers 50,000 the central musical "plant" has been established at a convenient point in Manhattan. The instrument is virtually perfected, and in a short time, it is expected, the company will be ready to offer its musical wares to the public. At no great cost the householder, flatdweller or restaurant proprietor may have a telharmonic installed, connected by wire with the central instrument or instruments, and by simply pushing a button will be able to turn on the music. The instrument that will be placed in the homes is a small affair, and can easily be hidden by a grouping of flowers or potted plants. Four grades of music will be available—grand opera, pipe organ, orchestral or piano.

Tests that far made show that the rich tones of the central instrument are preserved in transmission, and there is no marring of the music by the rasping sound of the phonograph. The inventor of the telharmonic and the capitalists who are backing him are confident that the instrument will not only have connections with thousands of homes, but will soon be used almost universally by the restaurant keepers.—*Commercial America.*

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.
HANDICAPS.

The Mistletoe Plate—6 furlongs—Killina 10 7, Metal Maid 9 0, Apology 8 10, Pesco 8 8, Gambara 8 8, Balayeuse 8 4, Wirpist 8 1, Adelaide 8 0, Gun Metal 7 13, Barbone 7 9, Spiros 7 7, Freedom 7 4 and Ser Galahad 6 8. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Desert Plate—6 furlongs—Packroot 10 3, Hermit 9 13, Sky Lark, 9 7, Witness II, 9 0, Mint 8 12, Rose 8 4, Highborn 8 4, Vedas 8 3, Pamela II, 7 11, Grey Falcon 7 10, Little Joker 7 9, Zurrif 7 5, Antica 6 10 and Caravan 6 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

The Sydney Plate—5 furlongs—Gun Metal 9 12, Comeback 9 10, Rumley Rose 9 5, Ceres 8 2, Koko 7 11 and Judy 7 0.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 16th December.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 16th Dec. 1906	3 57 223	10,08,023	4,973	13,50,219
G I P Ry Section	86,782	2,31,255	1,121	3,39,111
I M R system ..	19,819	32,032	67	44,921
A D C Ry ..				
Total.....	3,34,787	13 61,293	6,161	17,04,241
Actuals for corresponding week ending 2nd Dec. 1906—				
G I P R Section..	2 83 191	11 97,299	6,887	14,87,177
I M R system.....	31,00	1,74,872	1,229	2 56,001
A D C Ry ..	19 960	12,807	18	25,644
Total.....	3 74,882	13,83,878	8,097	17 69,027
Increase (G I P R...	— 25 768	— 86,576	— 2,914	— 1,36,258
or (I M R....	— 14,949	+ 56,856	— 167	+ 43,210
Decrease (A D C Ry	— 48	+ 19,225	+ 83	+ 19,262

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st December 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of ₹61,645 rds. with a decrease of Rs. 15,025 in the Earnings.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

A becoming arrangement of the hair will always go a long way towards investing the face with youthfulness and charm, if not with actual beauty —a woman's hair is indeed her "crown of glory." A wealth of soft wavy locks—real or artificial—is absolutely necessary to-day, or one will be considered out of date. The high coiffure still holds its own, and will prevail, especially with outdoor toilets, while the fashion of wearing the hair low on the neck for evening and indoor wear is quite popular. In the high coiffure the hair is waved softly, and gathered into a loose coil on the crown of the head, the front being arranged with a view to forming a frame for the face. Large shell pins are used for fastening the coil, and a high comb with the Empire design is worn at the back as a support. With the hair dressed on the neck the front hair may be parted in the centre or at the side, or it may be waved back loosely from the face without parting. When worn with a low coiffure the back comb is placed above the coil, or may be omitted altogether. Without some addition the high coiffure looks incomplete, and is apt to slip out of place, and combs will naturally never lose their popularity. The makers vie with each other in producing a variety of effective designs, and the shops are showing an endless variety among their Christmas presents. Empire back combs inlaid with gilt and paste, real shell combs with gold mounts, combs with gold dots, and combs set with precious stones can be had with hair slides to match in sets complete. Engraved combs are also pretty. Dainty confections of flowers and foliage, in pastel shades, can also be had for evening wear. These blossoms are mounted on a bandeau of velvet that fits perfectly about the high coil of heir. Another stylish hair mount was composed of pink banksia roses and buds, and jewelled velvet bows are always chic and give a youthful appearance to the wearer.

JEWELLED BUTTONS.

With the colour scheme of her street gown in mind, a woman should have no trouble in selecting some of the new jewelled buttons which are being used for far garments or for those of velvet or cloth. There is a great demand for the amethyst button and antique silver makes an ideal button for a plaid gown while the turquoise is adaptable for all shades of blues and greys. Mother of pearl sets are exquisite for brown velvet. These buttons are most expensive but a set may do duty on many different gowns, as they are made to fasten with a gold button ring or a small gold safety pin, so that the change to another dress or coat is the matter of but a moment. Frequently a single button is purchased for its beauty, and by having a pin attached serves the purpose of a brooch. Many of the shops have sets of half a dozen buttons in an exclusive design for Christmas presents, and to such lengths has the fad for individuality being carried that these are guaranteed against duplication.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

The first fishery under the full conditions of Ceylon Company ownership promises to be as successful and as remunerative as those of recent years, in proportion to the number of oysters estimated to be obtained. The most interesting information available at present is that based upon the very carefully considered valuations arrived at. On inquiry from Sir Stanley Bois, to-day, we elicited that the figures of the valuation were as given below. To make the matter clearer, we give the valuation as well as the estimated number of oysters to be fished from each bank :—

	Valuation		Estimated No. of oysters.
Karative.....	R80	per 1,000	21,000,000
Dutch Moderagam..,	R28	"	
Alantural.....	R27	to R27 50 per 1,000	
North-West and Mid Cheval.....	R20 per 1,000		2,000,000
Muttuvaratu.....	R10	"	8,000,000

As in the estimated number of oysters the first three paars are not distinguished, it is impossible to calculate what the valuation may come to in the aggregate for these three. At R20 per 1,000 oysters the 2,000,000 oysters on the Mid-West Cheval paar will aggregate a sum of R40,000, while at R13 per 1,000 the 8,000,000 oysters on the Muttuvaratu paar will yield R80,000.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Sir Stanley Bois will be in charge of the operations on shore, while, as usual, Mr. Hornell will have the direction of the work afloat. The organisation of the staff is now being proceeded with.

The Fishery town will be precisely a replica of last year's and all the old buildings are being recracted. The interests of Government will probably be watched by the Assistant Government Agent of Manaar, and the Government will also furnish a Police Magistrate and the usual Police force.

There is every reason to anticipate that the fishery this year will be as good as last year in proportion to the number of oysters estimated. Sir Stanley Bois is receiving many inquiries, and the usual interest is being manifest in the coming fishery.

Mr. F. R. Sandrasegra, the late Maniagar of Punakaryn, has resigned the Government service to take up an appointment on the Pearl Fishery staff.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place at Roorkee, on the 31st December 1906, between Mr. D. Varrenen, 12th Cavalry, Army Remount Department, and Ysobel, elder daughter of Mr. Arthur Butler Chislehurst, Kent.

TORTURED DAILY FOR YEARS

HOUSEWIFE'S STRANGE SUFFERINGS FROM LIVER DISORDER ENDED BY BILE BEANS.

Disorders of the liver take many strange forms and give rise to many distressing symptoms. In thousands of such cases Bile Beans for Biliousness have restored vigour and cheerful health in the despairing and hopeless. Mr. Annie East, of Thornton, near Horncastle, said to a reporter of the "Horncastle News":—

I suffered from constant noises in my head and sharp pains across my back for many years. I frequently had sick headaches and fits of dizziness, so that I could not do my work. The pains across my back were so bad that I found it quite impossible to stoop. I was treated by a doctor several years ago, but made no progress. The ringing in my ears and buzzing Noises in my head were a constant torture to me, and my back got so bad that I could not even lie in bed with comfort. I was so worn out with sickness and pain that I only weighed 8 stone 4lbs. Now my weight is 9 stone 8lbs.

"It was Bile Beans alone which wrought this wonderful change in me. As soon as I began taking Bile Beans, I noticed that my back was easier and I decided to stick to Bile Beans till I got better. I am now well and strong again, thanks to Bill Beans.

Bile Beans are a pure and perfect tonic alterative, composed only of Nature's finest medicinal herbs, roots, and vegetable essences, and cure liver stomach, and bowel disorders in a natural manner.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Bill Beans at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per bottle, or it may be had post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of Prices: Re. 1/2 and 2-8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample bottle of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 27th Dec., 1906.

VARICOCELE

An Absolute, Scientific, Rational Home Cure which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the sufferer, is offered Free of Charge by the Inventor to the Thousands of painful victims who have been made the former sufferers of Nervous Debility and all the various complications which arise from a Disordered

RE P. MACFADYEN AND CO.

First Meeting of Creditors.

The first meeting of the creditors under this heavy failure was held on the 8th November before Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver at the London Bankruptcy Court, and subsequently at the Inns of Court Hotel. The debtors are described as general merchants and bankers, carrying on business at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E. C. The members of the firm were Mr. Patrick Macfadyen (deceased), Sir George G. Arbuthnot, and Mr J. M. Young. They carried on an extensive business as merchants and bankers, and shipped to India, China, Japan and the Far East, iron, steel, piece good and other merchandise to the value of many thousands of pounds annually. The total turnover of the firm during recent years aggregated between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 a year. It will be remembered that the Bank suspended payment on the 20th October and in the afternoon of that day Mr. Patrick Macfadyen's dead body was found in the Tube tunnel just outside Old Street Station. An interim receiving order was made by the Court on the 23rd October upon the application of Messrs. Baker, Baker and Co., Solicitors, acting for Mr. Ananta Pattar Sandrum, and four days later the interim order was made absolute. Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. Young being in India, the Registrar, upon the application of an influential body of creditors, appointed Mr. Ernest Wallis (the firm's London Manager) and Mr. Ernest Cooper (Cooper Bros.) C. A., George Street, Mansion House, as special managers to carry on the business until a Trustee had been selected and certified by the Board of Trade.

The meeting was fixed for 12 noon, but some time before that hour a large body of creditors arrived at the Court, and when the Chairman took his seat every chair in the large meeting room was taken and all available standing space was occupied.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman announced that he had received 291 proofs of debt, the total amount claimed thereby being £382,340 2s. 11d. He proceeded to deal with them for the purposes of voting, but the room became so crowded and creditors outside the door uttered protests that resulted in the meeting being suspended and an adjournment was made to the Inns of Court Hotel after an hour's interval. Upon the meeting being resumed the Chairman announced that in order to save time he had looked through the mass of proofs and had admitted all those entitled to be voted upon. The business of the meeting was principally to appoint a Trustee and Committee of Inspection, but before they proceeded to that selection, doubtless the creditors would like to know something with regard to the firm's present position. He had sent a telegram to the Official Assignee in India asking for information as to the affairs out there, but had not yet received a reply. So far as the affairs in London were concerned he was sorry to have to report that the figures with which he had been supplied showed liabilities £470,000, and the assets could be taken of £20,000. It was probable that when the claims came to be adjusted some of the proofs might be reduced, but on the other hand the liabilities would be increased by a number of bills under discount which had not been taken into account. It seemed impossible to say how long the firm had, strictly speaking, been insolvent. He could not find that any balance sheets had been prepared, or that the books had been closed for some time past. There was no outside auditors, and the only information regarding the firm's financial position was held by the late Mr. Macfadyen. Of course, the other partners were in this country occasionally, and they doubtless received statements from Mr. Macfadyen—whether they accepted them he (Chairman) could not say—but their share in the business was to look after the affairs in India. The immediate cause of the failure appeared to be demands for money from the Madras House. In reply to these demands over £50,000 had been sent out from London since the end of last July, and that, of course, meant the loss of that amount to the English firm, which, he understood, was only a branch of the Madras firm. Then, again, there had been heavy speculations for a fall in copper and tin during the last two years. The losses on those speculations were stated to have amounted to upwards of £75,000, of which £18,615 was still owing, the balance of £56,000 odd having been paid for differences from the estate. Those figures showed how the matter stood in England. He was unable to give any definite information upon the Indian affairs, but was told that the liabilities there would exceed £1,000,000 and no one could say the amount of the assets.

A creditor asked whether the Indian and English firms were indentical and whether the Indian assets would be divided among all the creditors ratably.

The Chairman replied that he had telegraphed to the Official Assignee in India to hold the position on his behalf, and the answer was: "I claim priority, hold for me." The partners in the two houses were identical. The receiving order in this country was made three days before that made in India so that the English proceedings had the priority and could claim the Indian assets, but the Indian creditors would have to come in with the rest. There appeared to have been some speculations on the Stock Exchange, resulting in a further loss of about £2,400.—Asked whether any Insurance Companies for which the firm acted as Agents would be brought into the proceedings, the Chairman did not think any institutions of that kind would be affected except that they might figure as creditors for amounts due to them from the debtors. —Another creditor asked whether the Official Receiver could account for the immense difference between the £470,000 liabilities and the £20,000 assets.

Mr. Chapman said that at present they had accounted for only £130,000, viz, the £50,000 sent out to Madras and the losses on differences in the metal speculations. He was afraid that Mr. Macfadyen was the only person who had possessed the key to the situation.—The question of that gentleman's private estate was raised, and the Chairman stated that the death having taken place before the receiving order was made, the order did not operate against the private estate. He understood, however, that administration proceedings had been instituted by creditors, and doubtless the Trustee to be appointed would take the necessary steps to consolidate the proceedings. He assumed that the personal estates of the other partners would be available for the joint creditors. The question of settlements made by the debtors during the past twenty years, during which—as a creditor remarked—the firm's affairs in India were, to say the least, shaky, would have to be enquired into in due course.

ELECTION OF A TRUSTEE.

The selection of a Trustee was next entered upon. The Chairman said he held proxies in favour of the appointment of Mr. F. S. Salaman, Mr. Ernest Cooper, Mr. J. Ball, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co. and Mr. W. B. Keen. In order to clear the way and facilitate matters, the names of Mr. Ball, Mr. Keen and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were withdrawn, leaving the meeting to choose between Mr. Cooper and Mr. Salaman.—A vote having been taken the Chairman declared that Mr. Cooper had been elected to fill the post.—The voting for the Trusteeship resulted in the appointment of Mr. Cooper, who was supported by creditors to the amount of £140,859 14s. 4d., Mr. Salaman's supporters' claims aggregating £46,324 10s. 3d. The following gentlemen were selected to act as a Committee of Inspection, viz, Mr. G. T. Broadbridge, Mr. P. W. Smith, Mr. W. A. Willock (representing the Vizianagaram Mining Co., creditors for about £43,000), Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E, and Mr. C. S. Crole, C.I.E. —A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LIST OF CREDITORS.

Appended is the list of the proofs of debt tendered by creditors in pounds sterling at the meeting:—

F S Andrews, 321
F M Aynsley, 923
H F Arbuthnot, 80
Ashanti and Gold Coast Pioneers, 141
H M Arbuthnot, 1,980
A G G Arbuthnot, 3,013
Asiatic Syria Line, 38
Aux Glaces Laboriouses, 2,849
Anglo-Portuguese Co, Ltd, 119
Acosa Consolidated Cor, 80
H Attimon, 358
Bayle steel Hoops of, 9,146
R F Barnett, 784
Brightside Foundry and Eng Co, 56
Miss J R Brandon, 99
Miss J R Brandon, 93
Miss J H Brandon and Mrs A C Coulter, 196
Major and Mrs Beglie, 1,009
G M Blandford, 93
Mrs H C Booth, 109
A E Bolton, 100
T H Bates, 340
H J Brown, 1,842
C Bilderbeck, 264
J Bilderbeck, 1,206
Mrs M A Birch, 28
E Brown, 46
C W Barrett, 487
A Boyle, 1,394
C C Baker, 37
C C Baker 73
H J Baker, 407
Ball Baker, Deed and Co, 886
W.L. O Beddoley, 104
C T Broadbridge, 573
Baines and Co, 486
Sir H Bonsel, 12,240
Miss A B Bilderbeck, 417
Consolidated Rubber Syn, 891
H Campbell, 4,687
Chemnath Copper Syn Ltd, 910
C W Cossington, 264
Crawford and Rung, 1,100
Mrs A C Cooke, 120
M Carson, 1,000
A J Cross, 110
Central Industrial Trust, 78
C B Crowe, 123
C W Clarke, 166
Consolidated Electrical Co, 26
Miss E Cloke, 2, 367
J W Cleveland and Co Ltd, 84
Mrs L Cook, 66
C E McVittee, 550
B Myers, 446
C W Martin 90
Mrs M Moss, 846
J W G Myler, 120
Mr and Mrs J Miller, 1,755
F M Martin, 1,992
Miss R C Meyer, 307 10
Monmouth Steel, etc, Co, 2,563
J C Macartney, 749
Magnus and Ward 175
C C H Millar, 20
M J Meyer, 430
G M J Moore, 106
Mrs Morgan, 1 0
W G Mitchell, 3,966
A M C A MacNaghten, 500
A E Maunsell, 1,653
A Macfadyen, 1,905
F A Mercer, 150
Manchester and Liverpool Dist Bank, 4,460
M Mathias, 370
Malcolm Mines, Ltd, 81
M Newton, 113
T Newton, 113
Miss E Newton, 113
Mrs A M Nelson, 23
J F R Nisbett, 310
M J M Nisbett, 669
Nubian Manufactg Co, 40
National Bank of India, 1,720
Newnham, Cowell and Co 447
New Goldfields of Eastern Akim, 490
New Goldfields of Eastern Akim, 442
H H Newland, 111
Nigeria Investment Co, Ltd, 505
Natal Coal Trust, Ltd, 107
Mrs F H Oakshott, 438
W Orr, 937
R Orr, 31
M O'Shea, 818
E F Oakshott, 393
P G Oakshott, 564
P Oreigha, 65
Pattinson and Dunn, 8
F L Playfair, 1,017
Pember and Boyle, 891
J F Padger,
A S Parsons 113
Perthes, Ltd 124
Polsenaky, 22
Pattison and Stead, 31
Mrs H M Parkinson 33
Pumps Milnes, Ltd, 294
D A M Crawford, 1,466
Mrs S K Crompton, 366
J M Cook, 219
R Collins, 1,436
T and R Collins, 141
N Campbell, 166
W S Dawson, 76
E Davis and Co, 676
F N D'Souza, 353
J A Dutbie, 72
Miss H M R Dawson, 305
C L Digby-Roberts, 41
H Dodd, 16
M Dumbarton, 212
W B de Winton, 136
Mrs F M de Winton, 102
C E B Dawson, 938
H R Dawson, 300
Daizell's News, Ltd, 806
Delta Finance Syn, 26
Mr and Mrs J M Ewing, 703
Eastern Telegraph Co, Ltd, 99
Egyptian Trust and Invest, 17,346
Egyptian Exploration and Dev Co, 13
Egyptian Contract Co, Ltd, 590
J A O Ford, 214
F B Follet, 3,606
W Farquhar, 261
Far Eastern Contract Syn, 246
S Figalo and Co, 98
Gilbertson and Co Ltd, 5,739
Mrs M C Gerrard, 28
T Grant, 93
H Gomperts, 534
Mr and Mrs Glass, 4,791
J J Gibb, 39
E Gwillin, 667
C J Goldsmid-Monteflore, 5,094
D Grant, 593
G C H Gunther, 841
Gulleva Mines, Ltd, 98
Glenvans Estate Co, Ltd 736
Goldfields of Dharwar, 3,591
G Grossmith, Junr, 800
W Hodgkinson, 368
G A Hodgkinson, 66
G Hodgkinson, 200
H M Hill, 230
J T Horrocks, 259
W J Higgs, 75
J L Hatchell, 753
Major A G H Hayne, 232
J R Higgins, 183
D L H Harris, Exors of 3,186
H P Hacker, 71
J N Hunter, 2,024
Mr and Mrs Hood, 393
W. H. Jenkins and Bn Orcutt 790
F M Jenkins and Bn Orcutt 87
Major C A Johnson, 312
Miss C E Jenner, 1,022
H W Jackson, 21
Mr and Mrs A M Jones, 2,146
A H Jacob, 1,734
J C Johnston, 205
Miss F A Keely, 200
M A Kyle, 251
H W Knowles, 209
J Linton, 107
F H Loughurst, 141
Rev J T Lawrence, 102
Captain J Laler, 419
Mrs M H Moor, 208
B Martin, 200
A McN Martin, 160
J W Martin, 153
M McManns, 761
A G Parker and G W Ramsay, 58
Parker and Co, 49
M R Percis, 315
Preliminaries, Ltd, 56
E C Rickette, 313
H D C Reilly, 61
Miss C Robinson, 134
J M Rom, 101
L R Roberts, 30
H N Read, 55
G Richter, 171
J B Reeves, 84
Miss F A Robests, 50
Rolls and Son, 314
Realty Syndicate, Ltd, 349
M Rawlinson, 656
H N S Skeffington, 6
South African Finance, 64
J H Slade, 301
P R Shanks and Sons, Ltd, 20
F J E Spring, 144
H and J Syndicate, 29
Mr A Smith, 400
Samson Leather Trade, 204
H T Simpson, 2,649
Stibbard, Gibson and Co, 329
F Stobbs, 81
P and E Saxten 79
Mrs M Seymour, 6,897
A Suffrein, 1,948
A M Suffrein, 2,965
M L M Suffrein, 2,138
S T Syndicate, 13
O B B Sherman, 1,267
W J Swaan, 1,006
H S Skinner, 1,200
M P Skinner, 3,033
F M Skinner, 31
J G Shortland, 397
Steel, Lockhart and Co, 1,918
Smith and Smith, 6564
R K Shortland, 231
L Schmidt, 26
Tano Syndicate, Ltd, 40
T C Thomas, 7,230
Tramways Development, 58
Mrs F Tighe, 195
Transit Syndicate, Ltd, 408
J Trewack, 30
T W Taunton, 2
Transvaal Claims Syndicate, 21
Typewriter Exchange Co, 4
A W Turner, 80
H G Turner, 11,895
Toorah Gold Mines, Ltd, 11
C C Tennant, 212
W Tutt, 106
U S Syndicate, Ltd, 142
United Investment Co, 649
C Underdown, 328
United Gold Mines of W A, 1,304
W C Vine, 8,090
Mrs B Vine, 798
Van Mines, Ltd, 2,420
Vryheid Exploration Co, 13
R B Ward, 153
H J Weston, 72
J Whittaker, 92
A H Williams, 5
H B Wright, 33
Woodhouse and Co, 793
O H T Wood, 322
E H Wallace, 25
H D Wilbraham, 511
E B Williams, 2,280
C S Walden, 516
G Yates, 408
A L Young, 150
Vizianagram Mining Co, 43,413

CEYLON'S NEXT LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Will Hong-Kong Provide Him?

THERE is naturally a good deal of speculation as to who will be sent out to us as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. As to Sir Henry Blake's successor, your suggestion of Sir Alexander Swettenham is probable, or they might send Sir Henry MacCallum, at present in Natal, who would be good man for the job. But we are more interested just now in the question of the late Sir Alexander Ashmore's successor. You have looked to the West Indies, and I have seen the name of Mr. Thorburn mentioned. Mr. Thorburn is young, no doubt, but he has the great quality of being unobtrusive, which might commend itself to the Colonial Office, particularly as a knowledge of Ceylon ought to weigh a good deal in Downing Street in view of the present state of things in the Service. But I think our new Lieutenant-Governor will not come from Africa or the Indies, but from Hong-Kong. Look up the services of the Hon. Francis May, Colonial Secretary of Hong-Kong, and see whether he does not fit the book. He is young, able and experienced, and although it might not be much of a rise in pay to come to Ceylon as Lieut-Governor, it might be the stepping stone to his going back to Hong-Kong as a Governor. Of Mr. May's abilities there is no question, and he is a remarkable instance of a cadet who has risen to the top of the Government service in the Colony in which he started his career and which he has never left except to go on a holiday.—*Cor.*

The following is the record of the Hon. Francis Henry May, C. M. G:—Colonial Secretary Hong-Kong, since 1902; born Dublin, 1860; 4th son of late Hon. G. A. C. May Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and Olivia, daughter of Sir Mathew Barrington, Bart of Glenstal County Limerick; married Helena, daughter of Lieut-General Digby Barker, C. B., 1891. Educated Harrow; Trinity College, Dublin, 1st honourman and prizeman Classics and Modern Languages; B.A. 1881. Appointed, after competitive examination to Hong-Kong Cadetship, 1881; Assistant Protector of Chinese, 1886; Private Secretary to Governor, Sir William des Vœux, to Admiral Sir F Fleming, and to Lieut.-General Digby Barker, 1889-91; Assistant Colonial Secretary, 1891; Acting Colonial Treasurer, 1892; member Legislative Council and C.M.G. 1895; Captain Superintendent of Police, 1893-1902, and Superintendent Victoria Gaol and Fire Brigade, Hong-Kong, 1896-1902; administered the Government of Hong Kong during 1903 and 1904, Decorated for services rendered during coolie strike and great plague 1904. Publications: Guide to Cantonese Collequial. Recreations: hunting, polo, shooting, rifle shooting, fishing, and yachting. Address: Hong-Kong Club; Windham.

Mr. May's salary is 10,800 dollars (at 2s.) as against Rs. 27,000, salary of the Lieut-Governor of Ceylon.—*Times of Ceylon.*

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 26.

No rainfall except at Negapatam, Cuddalore and the Andamans occurred to-day, but in the area disturbed, the weather to the South of the Bay moved westwards and now lies to the north-east of Ceylon.

In Burma the skies are lightly to moderately clouded; humidity is steady and the temperature moderate to large in excess.

In the north-east of India and Orissa light cloud or fog is reported at most of the stations and the air is drier in Orissa and the temperature normal or in defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear and humidity has decreased in East Central India and parts of the Central Provinces where the temperature is in general defect.

In the north-west of India the skies are now cloudless in the whole division; the air is drier in Rajputana and the temperature normal except in the Punjab hills where it is high.

In the Peninsula, Negapatam reports 1 inch with fair skes, thickly clouded to the south. Humidity has increased there as the temperature is normal or in excess with whole division.

Rainfall is probable in the Coromandel Coast and may occur in the interior of the south of the Peninsula. The weather will remain dry elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Madras and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are of cyclonic character on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Madras, Negapatam and Colombo and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 6° to 7° at Veraval and Hoshangabad and a defect of 5° at Agra and those of minimum an excess of 6° to 11° at Madras, Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, and a defect of 5° to 9° at Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Deesa, and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 39° at Lahore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and at Negapatam, Trichinoply, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah, Bangalore and Cochin.

Rain.—Only two stations report rain, the heaviest fall being about three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam.

Weather on and off the Caromandel Coast to the south of Masulipatam is unsettled and an area of low pressure lies there. This morning the weather was equally at Madras and sea was very rough at Negapatam. Local showers are likely in the south Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th December, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week and the want of it is being felt in parts for spring crops. The poppy crop is doing well and sugarcane pressing is in progress. Slight injury to crops by locusts is reported in Garhwal, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh and by white-ants in Budaun. Except in Garhwal and Almora the condition of cattle is good. Markets are full, but fodder is scarce in Sitapur and Rai Bareli and in parts of Basti. Prospects on the whole are favourable and prices continue stationary.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—Agricultural conditions in the Gorakhpur district still show no change. Harvesting and threshing of late rice continue. Rain is urgently wanted for spring crops which are being irrigated. Supplies and fodder are sufficient but prices are rising. Numbers on relief are: on works 1,377, on gratuitous relief 1,350, total 2,727.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain has fallen in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, and Multan. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food grains; wheat is rising in Hissar and Rohtak and falling in Umbala, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are in progress. Sowings of spring crops are still going on in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good. Rain is needed for unirrigated crops in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi. The outturn of sugarcane is good; the outturn of cotton is poor in Multan, has improved in Lyallpur, and is average in other districts. Locusts have done some damage to the standing spring crops in Mianwali, Lyallpur, and Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the watersupply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain averaging from 18 cents to one inch and 24 cents fell during the week all over the Province and was beneficial to the standing crops and unirrigated spring sowings which are still in progress. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is generally good. A flight of locusts passed over Dera and Kulachi tahsils in Dera Ismail Khan district and slightly damaged the crops. Harvest prospects and the probable outturn of autumn crops is fair. The water-supply is sufficient; the Kilapani supply in Dera Ismail Khan is below average. Fodder is procurable except in the Kulachi Tahsil. The condition of cattle is below average in Dera Ismail Khan, elsewhere it is good. Prices:—wheat 14⅜ to 17 1/2; gram 16½ to 22; maize 15 to 27¾; and bajra 18½ to 20 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No rain. Sowing of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. The standing crops and the probable outturn are good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are high in Gwalior and Baghelkhand; have slightly risen in parts of Malwa; are falling in Bundelkhand and are steady elsewhere. Opium sowing is almost finished in Bhopawar and weeding of opium is in progress in some parts of Gwalior.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is cool and clear with occasional clouds. Harvesting of autumn crops and springs sowing are approaching completion. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of other crops continue. A shower is needed in Hoshangabad and Wardha to improve the condition of standing crops. Prospects are generally good. Tur in the Hinganghat tahsil (Wardha) has been much damaged by cloudy weather tur and linseed in parts of Nagpur are also slightly injured from the same cause; insect pests have attacked tur, til, linseed and gram which were blossoming in Chanda tahsil and gram and tur in the Wun taluq (Yeotmal); in parts of Daryapur taluq (Amraoti) linseed and wheat crops have withered for want of moisture. Fodder and water are ample. The price of wheat fell in Akola by 1½ seers per rupee; juar became cheaper by 2 seers in Damoh and dearer in Hoshangabad and Yeotmal by 1½ seers; elsewhere prices are steady but still continue equal to the scarcity level in Wardha, Nagpur, Balaghat and Bilaspur and exceed it in Chanda.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of apersons on relief during the month was 3 8, 505 a decrease of 3,295.

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

WHEAT.

INFORMATION incomplete. Sowings still continue in places. Reported area for British Districts including Sind 14 3/4 lakhs acres and for Native States 3 9-10 lakhs, total 18 3-5 lakhs acres against 15-½ lakhs of corresponding forecast last year and 14 2-5 lakhs decennial average. Seasonable rainfall and favourable inundation have brought about larger sowings. Crop so far has progressed fairly well except in eastern parts of Deccan and Karnatak where rain is anxiously awaited for crop reported to be withering in places.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-05 the area under wheat in the territory included in this forecast has represented 9·14 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.

Gujarat.—Area 196,000 acres in British Districts, 4 per cent. over average. Native States have 246,000 acres, 9 per cent, below average. In places more area devoted to cotton and kharif crops. Dry-crop sowings commenced normally about 15th October under favourable rains and young crop generally thriving except in two talukas of Broach whence some damage from insects is reported. Sowings of irrigated crop began a month later as usual and in places still continue. Germination satisfactory.

Deccan.—Area 393,000 acres in British Districts, 32 per cent. ever average. Native States have 15,000 acres. Information incomplete. No reports from 5 talukas with an aggregate average area of 20,000 acres. Rain for sowing somewhat deficient in parts of Poona and Khandesh but area cultailed here more than compensated by extended cultivation elsewhere. Sowings of dry-crop begun timely from mid-September and of wet crop from mid-October. Condition of crop so far good except in eastern tracts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur where dry-crop reported to be withering for want of rain after sowing and irrigated crop suffering through deficiency of water-supply in wells and channels.

Karnatak.—Area 304,000 acres in British Districts; 26 per cent. over average. Native States claim 83,000 acres, 6 per cent. over average. Information incomplete. Rain for sowing timely and sufficient and sowings commenced normally about 25th September. Condition of crop generally good except in eastern parts of Bijapur and light soils in Dharwar where it is withering. Damage through disease and insects also reported from 2 talukas of Bijapur.

Sind.—Area in British Districts 589,000 acres, 69 per cent. over average, Khairpur has 45,000 acres. In Thar and Parkar area curtailed owing to proposed closure of Jamrao Canal in January and to extended cultivation of kharif crops. Elsewhere favourable inundation induced larger sowings, which began normally from beginning of November. Condition of crop fairly good. Sowing continues in places.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1904-5 the area under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British territory included in this forecast has represented 9 and 1-45 per cent., respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Reported area under linseed 85,000 acres in British territory and 11,000 acres in Native States, against 115,000 and 12,000 acres respectively, of decennial average of corresponding forecasts. Rapeseed claims 89,000 acres in British Districts and 51,000 acres in Native States, total 140,000 acres against 112,000 acres of decennial average. Linseed suffering from want of moisture in eastern parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Elsewhere condition good. Rapeseed crop progressing well.

LINSEED.

Gujarat—Area 700 and 200 acres respectively in British Districts and Native States. Information incomplete. Crop good.

Deccan.—Area 54,000 acres in British Districts. 35 per cent. under average. Native States have 6,000 acres. Information incomplete. Decrease mainly in Khandesh where larger area placed under wheat and other rabi crops. Sowing rain fairly favourable and seed sown timely on 15th September. Later rains deficient and crop withering for want of moisture particularly in eastern parts. Elsewhere condition fairly good.

Karnatak.—Area 20,000 acres; about average Native States report 5,000 acres. Information incomplete. Sowings continue. In places more area placed under kharif crops. Sowings begun under favourable rains seasonably on 1st September. Crop fairly good except in eastern parts of Bijapur where withering and damaged by disease.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 900 acres. Native States have 46,000 acres; 57 per cent. over average. Rains favourable. Sowings began timely on 1st October. Crop good.

Sind.—Area in British Districts 88,600 acres; 12 per cent. over average. Khairpur has 4,500 acres. Sowings made under favourable inundation normally from 15th October. Sowings continue. Condition of crop fairly good.

BY THE WAY.

A HOLYROOD "FIND."

ABOUT a year ago ten pieces of tapestry which have been hidden away in Holyrood for fifty-five years were accidentally found. They were claimed by the Crown and by the Duke of Hamilton, in whose apartments they were discovered; but the Crown has won in an arbitration regarding them. The tapestries, which are Flemish of the seventeenth century, are in excellent condition, and it has been suggested that they should adorn the Picture Gallery, instead of the fictitious portraits of the Kings of Scotland.

THE DEATH OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S HUSBAND.

In the little Yorkshire village of Haworth, the late Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, the husband of Charlotte Bronte, was well known, though he had been gone from the old parsonage for five-and-forty years. He was a man of solemn and severe demeanour, quite lacking in the spirit of Charlotte Bronte, who had something approaching a contempt for curates. When the gossips first linked her name with that of Mr. Nicholls, she denied the rumour vehemently: "I need scarcely say," she wrote, "that never was rumour more unfounded. They (the curates) regard me as an old maid; and I regard them, one and all, as highly uninteresting, narrow, and unattractive specimens of the coarser sex." Eight years afterwards, however, she changed her opinions, at least about one curate; for she married Mr. Nicholls, who had long cherished a deep affection for her in spite of her father's fierce and unreasoning opposition.

BEATING BANAGHER.

Banagher, where Charlotte Bronte's husband has just died, can claim some literary celebrity, for the exclamation "That beats Banagher" has puzzled most Saxon readers of the Irish novelists. Works of reference insolously connect this with the corruption of the former pocket-borough; but the phrase frequently connotes not derision so much as admiration. A more flattering derivation is from the fact that Banagher was anciently esteemed the most learned place in Leinster; and the little town on the Shannon still possesses one of the six "Royal schools" of Ireland. Not far from Banagher lies Killaloe, where, according to the lyric poet, an incautious teacher of French met with unmerited disaster.

M. CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, who has just announced his belief in "the objective importance" of Spiritualism, is the Sir Robert Ball of France, his books on the fascinating science of astronomy being as popular on the other side of the Channel as those of the Lowndean Professor are on this side. He founded and still directs the Juvisy Observatory, near Paris, where special attention is paid to the planets and the phenomena of sunspots. He firmly believes Mars is inhabited, and as a result of systematic concurrent observation of sunspots and meteorology claims to have proved that, in Paris at least, a sunspot epoch means warm wea her conditions. The advent of the swallow and the cuckoo, and the varying phases of vegetation, are also, he asserts, conditioned by sunspots.

CHRISTMAS APPLE AND ORANGE IMPORTS.

The apple imports have gone up with a bound, the arrivals for the past week establishing record. The entries were 500,000 bushels—a remarkable total. For the corresponding period last year the imports were less by almost 100,000 bushels. Send on do we have half a million bushels of apples poured into the British ports in six days. These arrivals are due to the heavy American and Canadian crops. It is said that the shipments at Christmas Eve will be on an equally extensive scale. The fruits are selling as low as 3s. 6d. a bushel wholesale. On the other hand, the orange imports are considerably under the average. The imports for the past week were 70,000 cwts., against 127,000 cwts. for the corresponding period of last season.

"PELORUS JACK" CINEMATOGRAPHED.

"Pelorus Jack" has recently been cinematographed in his native element. Every New Zealander has heard of "Pelorus Jack," but for the benefit of those in outer darkness, it is explained by the *Bristol Australasian* that he is a large whitefish, about nine feet in length, which for the last twenty years has met each steamer going through the French Pass on the voyage between Wellington and Nelson. No matter which way a steamer crosses, whether by day or by night, "Pelorus Jack" is always in attendance as a sort of pilot. He has an Act of Parliament all to himself, or rather a Government regulation issued specially for his protection. The moving pictures have been taken by the Salvation Army's bioscope, the machine being placed on a platform suspended from the bow of a steamer as it went through the French Pass.

THE BRIAR-ROOT PIPE.

The great fraternity of smokers, especially the hardened vessels who smoke a pipe, will learn with clouded brow that the briar-root is about to be advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. in price. Various causes, the *Dundee Advertiser* points out, have led to this. In the first place, the briar-root is not so abundant as it used to be; and, in the second place, the Americans, among other manifestations of growing serious mindedness, have lately in hordes adopted the pipe. Thus, supply has gone down and demand has gone up.

THE REAL ARTICLE.

The Tariff Reformer, ever watchful, makes the patriotic suggestion that in this crisis we should grow our own briars. Are in the wild roses of England as good as those of Corsica and the Pyrenees? The profoundly erudite, however, our contemporary goes on to point out, know that for pipe-making there is nothing so worthless as briar, and that the real article is a large, slow-growing heath which refuses to flourish in our clime, even if it is the best in the world. Thus we are shut up to the old sources of supply, and completely at the mercy of circumstance. A fortune awaits the man who will find or make a substitute, but already many have tried it and all have failed.

A CHURCH AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

A visitor to Tunbridge wells writes protesting against "the hideous modern addition" to the venerable church of King Charles the Martyr in that town: "It has blocked up from view," a correspondent says, "a good old window with an ancient piece of stained glass, and a brick wall exquisitely tinted by age and ivy grown. The ivy itself was a wonder—the stem had grown to be as thick as the stem of a fairly sized tree. It is sad, indeed, to see money employed to disfigure so interesting a building. The interior of the church has also lately, in some ways, suffered from alterations. I wish, indeed, that the Society for the Protection of this charming relic of the past." The correspondent now only hopes that someone, possessing good taste and much money, may some day appear and be able to restore the church to its former picturesque condition.

THE RUBENS CELLING AT WHITEHALL.

The restoration of the great Rubens ceiling, representing "The Apotheosis of James I.," in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, which is to be undertaken this winter, will necessitate the closing of the United Service Museum until some time in the spring. The suggestion of "restoring" a famous work of painting is never received with pleasure by artists; but in the present case it is probably safe to assume that the First Commissioner has entrusted the task to careful hands. Moreover, the ceiling has already been restored four or five times, and Cipriani in the late eighteenth century is believed to have retouched much of the work of Rubens. Thirty or forty years later J. T. Smith ("Gaiety Day" Smith) visited the Banqueting House while his friend Seguier was again restoring the ceiling, and Seguier told. Smith that he hoped to be able to remove almost entirely the "washy colouring" of Cipriani.

A REJECTED ADDRESS.

"O woman in thy hours of ease,"
The squanderer of good rupees,
Of all thy praises that I've heard
I don't believe one single word,
I crave your pardon if I vex—
I find you such a futile sex.

'Tis good to see you looking cool
In crepe de chine or fluffy tulle,
With ruchings, tucks—heav'n only knows
With what mysterious furbelows,
'Tis very good I quite admit—
But someone's got to pay for it.

I've heard it very often said
That woman at a sick-man's bed
Is all that woman ought to be.
I'm not prepared to disagree;
But will some friend this one thing tell—

What good is woman when I'm well?
Or must I stay ill all my life
Just to appreciate a wife?

—D. A. in the *Rangoon Gazette*.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The family of the American novelist Herman Melville are collecting materials for a biography of their distinguished relative, and invite assistance from all who possess letters or other documents bearing on the subject. It is quite time that Melville's life was written, since his fame is steadily growing among readers who would probably be glad to learn the details of his life. It is fifteen years since Melville died, fifty-five since he published his remarkable story of "The Whale," better known under its later title of "Moby Dick." Yet we still have to acquire such knowledge of his personality as is possible from meagre articles in encyclopædias, and a general idea that much of his autobiography is worked into his books. "Typee" and "Omoo" were, indeed, more or less professedly a narrative of the author's adventures among the romantic islands of the Pacific—the enchanted isles of Vivien,—which Stevenson was the first to make really popular with English readers. They are still not so well known as they might be though few who have fallen under their spell will refuse to join in Stevenson's enthusiastic criticism that their author was "a howling cheese." In "White Jacket" and "Moby Dick" Melville did for the sea what in the earlier books he had done for the South Sea Islands. Mr. Louis Becke has well described the innate fascination of his work: "He was of the sea; he loved it. Its hardships, its miseries, its starvation, its brutalities, and the grossness and wickedness that every where surrounded him in, his wanderings through the two Pacifics held but little place in the mind of a man who, ragged and unkempt as was too often his condition, had a soul as deep and wide and pure as the ocean itself, a soul that for ever lifted him up above all mean and squalid things." So he stands in our literature among that little band of writers, from Marryat and Michael Scott to Mr. Joseph Conrad, who have written of the sea with the inspiration that is born of love and knowledge.

Some interesting sales by auction are to be held in London. It is true that the auction room is no longer the haunt of the lounger, the dandy and the quidnunc, as it was in the days of Horace Walpole. People go to bed rather than to see and be seen, but in return a far wider interest is taken in the curious relics that so often make their appearance under the auctioneer's hammer. On Tuesday there is to be offered to collectors the saddle which was used by Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign. It is said to be properly authenticated. Its natural destination seems to be the collection of Mme. Tussaud, where we already go to gaze upon the capacious travelling carriage in which Napoleon conducted most of his campaigns, except when the exigencies of the situation demanded that he should mount his horse. It was in that carriage that the real retreat from Moscow was achieved, when Napoleon abandoned his unfortunate army at Smorgoni and fled to Paris so rapidly and secretly that he succeeded in evading the bitter enemies who were awaiting his passage on the German roads with murderous intentions. A silver snuff-box which once belonged to Dryden is to be sold at Christie's on Wednesday. If there is any truth in the claim of clairvoyants to be able to evoke the psychic aura which clings to material relics of the past, what an interesting book might be written by one who could thus utilise Dryden's snuff-box, with its accumulated memories of Will's Coffee-house, where he was "for so many years a literary king, holding a throne independent of Royal favour or Ministerial patronage, and unaffected by change of creed by worldly adversity; where he sat as glorious John, in his own great armchair, regularly placed in winter by the fire and in summer on the balcony; where the younger and less famous visitors, sitting aloof from the chief table, went up to him occasionally

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1833.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. Be sure you get WILKINSON'S the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ◈ Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

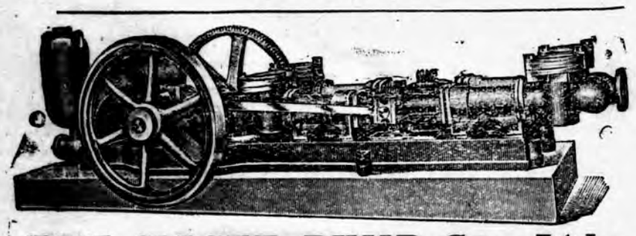
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.



THE HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,

CROWN BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "PUMPERLING, LONDON." Codes: BEDFORD McNEILL'S and ABC (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

The British Medical Journal says: "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS

Arms and Ammunition Merchants,

207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pisto and every description of ammunition.

Made by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Re mington C. G. Bouchill, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.

All our cartridges are loaded by an expert Trial order solicited.

Price Lists Free on application.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stannistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pioneer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them; they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INVALID PORT

BOTTLED BY

W & A GILBEY

PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

DITMAR'S LAMPS

are noted for their splendid illuminating power; they are reliable, beautifully designed, and handy.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

Give perfect satisfaction.

All lamps sold by us are our own Manufacture, and especially constructed for use in India.

WIND & PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.

Lamp Warehouse,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade.

Illustrated Price List on application, post free.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

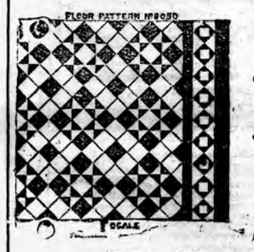
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 211, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS

. . OF . .

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH.
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. View of Movement.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, construction of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs. 95
„ „ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 260
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 270
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs. 95
„ Gold	...	...	...	„ 350
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 110
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 105
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., The Watchmakers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD. B

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

ORDERS REGISTERED FOR

PEARSE & Co.'s X'MAS CAKES

Prepared by the only Steam Bakery in Bombay. Rich Decorated Cakes. Specially Manufactured in various Sizes.

X'Mas and New Year Cakes. Please compare our Rates:

Plain Cakes, annas 12 per lb.
X'Mas Ornamented Cakes, Re. 1 per lb.
X'Mas Ornamented Cakes with Chocolate Icing, Rs. 1-4 per lb.
X'Mas Ornamented Cakes with Almond Icing, Rs. 1-8 and 2 per lb.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co., SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

JOSEPH EVANS SON.

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. Codes: ABC & A1 5th Edition.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indestructible on steam same thing all round. able Britis[illegible] Manufacture.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always carry a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy cure can be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free for [illegible] STEIN, Paris, Chemist, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited by [illegible] at Nos. 119 to 126, Mahomed Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by H. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Ambalal Isaac, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. B. F. KEYMER & Co., E.; Wholesale Agents, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Cornhill, LONDON, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Rue [illegible] No. 8. Port Said—GIUSEPPE [illegible] & Co.